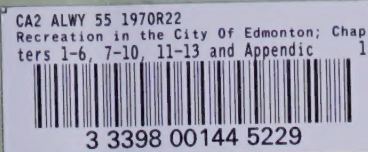
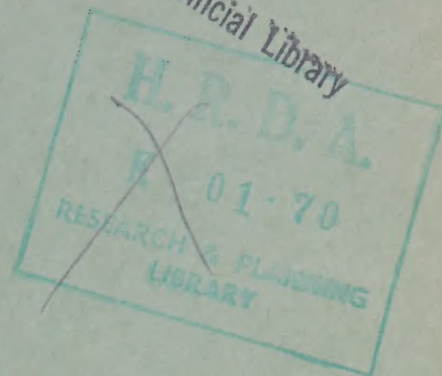


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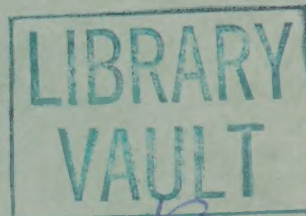


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RECREATION IN THE CITY OF EDMONTON

A SURVEY OF
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND
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Alberta
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CHAPTERS I - VI

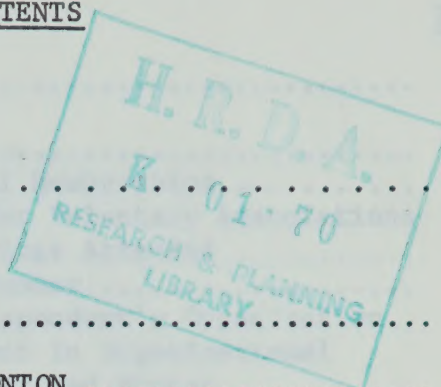
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Dr. Charles W. Hobart

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INTRODUCTION

The Alberta Department of Youth was established in 1965 by the approval of the "The Department of Youth Act" on April 7, and the appointment on July 4 of R.C. Clark as Minister of Youth. The Recreation Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary was transferred to the newly created Department, and its responsibilities modified and elaborated.

A survey of Edmonton was one of a series of recreation surveys of different areas within Alberta which was embarked upon as one of the initial projects of the Research Division of the Department of Youth.

The main purpose of this research was to generate data on the recreational needs and interests of Edmonton inhabitants in order to assist the City of Edmonton Parks and Recreation Department in its future planning. Another purpose was to generate data which could be compared with similar data collected in other areas of Alberta.

This report presents the results of this study in Edmonton together with some recommendations for programming based on the findings.

Significance of the Study

The primary purpose of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth is to assist Alberta Communities and organizations in the development and operation of programs of recreation that offer opportunity to all, that challenge every participant to fully develop his potential talents and that offer the individual the opportunity to give leadership and service to his community.

The term "recreation" may be applied to any experience in which a person chooses to participate in free or unobligated time for the satisfaction and enjoyment derived. It is a term commonly applied to sports and other physical activities, to reading, crafts and T.V. watching. It may be applied as accurately to discussions, leading choral groups, planning community centres and political campaigns providing such activities are engaged in voluntarily and are not essential to earning a livelihood.

Since recreation is activity, and since learning results from activity, recreation cannot be conceived as merely a filler of time. It must be seen as having potential for contributing to human growth or human degradation. This fact becomes increasingly significant as, with automation and resulting leisure, work becomes much less of a factor in shaping the individual's values, and recreation becomes much more of a factor.

Opportunities for recreation must not be restrictive, but rather they must be broadly conceived and supported so that every person regardless of age, sex, education, economic or ethnic background and interest may find scope for his own and his community's enrichment.

Opportunities for recreation can be equated with imaginative knowledgeable leaders, adequate facilities and freedom to choose from a wide range of experiences. Freedom to choose implies ability and opportunity to choose.

Today, and to an even greater extent in the future, the majority of Man's experiences, the events and situations that shape his way of life, will occur during leisure - they will be recreative experiences.

Consequently, society through its families, its institutions and its governments, has an obligation to ensure that recreation contributes to the socialization of the individual and to the preservation of society.

Objectives of the Study

The responsibility for making an assessment of recreational opportunities in Edmonton was shared by the City of Edmonton Parks and Recreation Department and the Research Division of the Department of Youth. The general aim of the study was to ascertain the recreational needs and interests of the citizens of Edmonton and the degree to which available programs and facilities are geared to the interest of the people they are supposed to serve. An inventory of existing recreational facilities and programs was completed by the City of Edmonton Parks and Recreation Department, while data on the attitudes, needs, interests, reported patterns of recreational activities, and satisfactions and dissatisfactions were gathered by the Research Division of the Department of Youth. These two aspects of the Edmonton study, when taken as a whole, will provide objective data which will be used in the development of future planning by the City Parks and Recreation Department. Several more specific but inter-related objectives were also intended as part of this study. These purposes, with brief discussions of each area are:

(1) To provide objective guidelines for the development of recreation programs in the Edmonton area, through analyzing the adequacy of the existing recreational opportunities in Edmonton, in the light of the current and desired recreational activities of the residents of the area. The goal is to identify "recreational underprivileged" areas and underprivileged age-sex components of the population, in order to design programs to compensate for deficiencies. This involves three questions:

- (i) What recreational resources are available in the survey area?

- (ii) What overall patterns of recreational activities, needs, interests, satisfactions and dissatisfactions are apparent from the responses of sample members?
- (iii) What are the characteristics of those who are highly involved, whose needs and interests are well met, who are "recreationally satisfied", and what are the characteristics of those with few recreational involvements, who are "recreationally deprived" and/or frustrated. This will involve pinpointing the high need groups in terms of their salient characteristics, and this in turn will permit making recommendations and designing programs to minimize and, if possible, eliminate the recreationally underprivileged in the Edmonton area.

It was felt that it was necessary to discover whether recreational programs designed to meet certain needs are succeeding in their aim or are failing, for varied reasons.

Where there is reason to believe that programs and facilities are adequate, but are not available to deprived groups because of financial and transportation problems, communication failure and other obstacles, ways of surmounting these may be suggested. Where there are no inadequacies of programs or facilities utilized by deprived groups, the data analysis will bring this to light.

(2) To determine areas where the Department of Youth can be of service in the development of improved recreational opportunities. The purpose of the Recreation Survey is not to determine only those areas where the Parks and Recreation Department of the Provincial Government should be only directly involved with programming, but also to determine

what assistance might be given to existing organizations. Such assistance might take the form of making professional advice available, or of assisting with the development of facilities.

(3) To provide initial information against which the effects of new recreational programs on the people of Edmonton can be evaluated. The study will provide a set of data which will illumine, through detailed and precise comparison, other studies which may be made in the area. It will provide a comprehensive and detailed baseline picture in terms of which the programs introduced by the City of Edmonton Parks and Recreation Department may be evaluated.

In summary, the purpose of the study is to provide guidelines for the improvement of the recreational opportunities of the residents of the Edmonton area.

CHAPTER I

DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULATION OF EDMONTON

Information is available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the following characteristics of the population of Edmonton: age and sex distribution, family characteristics - including number of people in the family and number of unmarried children aged 24 or under living at home, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion. The first two sets of data are quite current since they were gathered for the 1966 Census in the middle of that year. The remaining four sets were taken from the 1961 Census, since these data were not collected in 1966. Data for the whole of the Province of Alberta are also provided on all of these characteristics in order to permit comparison between Edmonton and Alberta's populations on these characteristics.

In addition to this description of the total Edmonton population, the population of each recreation area in the city is given.

Age And Sex Distribution Of The Population

Table I-I shows the age and sex characteristics of the populations of Alberta and Edmonton grouped into six age categories. In comparison with the provincial figures, the Edmonton population was over-represented in terms of young adults (those aged 20 - 34), and under-represented in terms of teenagers (10-19) and older residents (55 to 64 and 65 or over). Also, there was a slightly higher proportion of females in Edmonton than in the province as a whole.

Table I - 1

Population By Age Groups, Edmonton And Alberta, 1966

<u>Age</u>		<u>Edmonton</u>			<u>Alberta</u>		
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 9 years	N	89,665	45,702	43,963	353,108	180,705	172,403
	%	23.8	12.1	11.7	24.1	12.3	11.8
10 - 19 years	N	69,796	34,467	35,329	286,657	145,864	140,793
	%	18.5	9.1	9.4	19.6	10.0	9.6
20 - 34 years	N	85,437	41,477	43,960	288,686	144,437	144,249
	%	22.7	11.0	11.7	19.7	9.9	9.8
35 - 54 years	N	86,015	43,123	42,892	329,756	168,052	161,704
	%	22.8	11.4	11.4	22.5	11.5	11.0
55 - 64 years	N	23,347	11,671	11,676	100,986	53,093	47,893
	%	6.2	3.1	3.1	6.9	3.6	3.3
65 or more years	N	22,665	10,870	11,795	104,010	54,094	49,916
	%	6.0	2.9	3.1	7.1	3.7	3.4
TOTAL	N	376,925	187,310	189,615	1,463,203	746,245	716,958
	%	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	51.0	49.0

Source: Census of Canada 1966

Catalogue No. 92-610, Vol. I (1 - 10)

Tables 21 and 22

Family Characteristics Of The Population

Data were gathered on the total number of households, the total number of families and of family households, the number of one-family households, the number of non-family households and of one-person households, the average number of persons per family and the average number of children aged 24 or under living at home, per family. Table II - 2 shows these data for Edmonton and Alberta.

Table I - 2

Family Characteristics, Edmonton And Alberta, 1966

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Total Households	105,016	100.0	393,707	100.0
Total Families	87,333	---	331,158	---
Total Family Households	85,694	81.6	324,468	82.4
One-family Households	84,184	80.2	319,522	81.2
Non-family Households	19,322	18.4	69,239	17.6
One-person Households	14,611	13.9	54,617	13.9
Average Persons per Family	3.8	---	3.9	---
Average Children per Family (aged 24 or under living at home)	1.9	---	1.9	---

Source: Census of Canada, 1966:

Catalogue No. 93-605, Vol. II (2 - 5)
Tables 29 and 31

Catalogue No. 93-163, Vol. II (2 - 13)
Table 91

Catalogue No. 95-626, Bulletin C-26
Page 4

It must be noted that the total number of families differs from and exceeds the total number of family households, because the former counts separately all families who share dwelling units and are members of multiple-family households as well as those inhabiting single family dwelling units.

The percentage distributions of household types for Edmonton and Alberta show a slightly higher proportion of non-family households in Edmonton than in the province as a whole, although the proportion of one-person households is the same for both populations.

Correspondingly, there was a slightly lower proportion of family households in the city than in the province. The average family size was also slightly smaller in Edmonton than in the province as a whole, but the average number of children was the same.

Occupational Characteristics Of The Population

As Table I - 3 shows, a much smaller proportion of the Edmonton labour force than of that of Alberta was involved in primary-industry occupations (farmers and farm workers, loggers and related workers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, and miners, quarry-men and related workers). This was especially true for farming occupations which involved more than one-fifth of the total Alberta labour force but only 1.0% of the Edmonton labour force.

Table I - 3

Occupations Of The Labour Force, 15 Years Of Age And Over,

Edmonton And Alberta, 1961

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Managerial	11,173	9.9	41,691	8.5
Professional and Technical	14,561	12.9	46,579	9.5
Clerical	20,431	18.1	55,317	11.3
Sales	9,662	8.6	31,629	6.5
Service and Recreation	15,608	13.8	59,055	12.1
Transport and Communication	7,743	6.9	28,261	5.8
Farmers and Farm Workers	1,155	1.0	104,162	21.3
Loggers and Related Workers	62	0.05	2,195	0.4
Fishermen, Trappers and Hunters	17	0.01	814	0.2
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	569	0.5	5,291	1.1
Craftsmen, Production Process and Related Workers	23,688	21.0	83,449	17.0
Labourers	5,139	4.6	19,615	4.0
Occupation Not Stated	2,973	2.6	11,453	2.3
TOTAL	112,781	100.0	489,511	100.0

Source: Census of Canada, 1961: Bulletin 3.1 - 4, Table 7a

For all other occupations, greater proportions of the Edmonton labour force than of the labour force of the whole province were involved, although the differences were sometimes very small. The occupations in which the greatest excess proportions of the Edmonton labour force, as opposed to that of Alberta, were found were: clerical occupations (18.1% as opposed to 11.3%), craftsmen, production process and related workers (21.0% vs 17.0%), and professional and technical occupations (12.9% vs 9.5%).

Educational Characteristics Of The Population

There was a tendency for the Edmonton population to be better educated than the total Alberta population, as shown in Table I - 4.

A smaller proportion of Edmontonians than of Albertans, over the age of 5 and not attending school, reported first or second grade in secondary school or lower as their highest grade attended. On the other hand, a higher proportion of Edmontonians than of Albertans reported three or four years of secondary schooling or higher education.

Ethnic Origin Characteristics Of The Population

Table I - 5 shows the distribution of the Edmonton and Alberta populations by ethnic origin groups.

There were higher proportions of people of British Isles, Italian, Jewish, Polish and Ukrainian origin in Edmonton than in Alberta as a whole. The opposite was true for several other ethnic groups: smaller proportions of people of German, Netherlands, Russian and Scandinavian descent lived in Edmonton than in the total province. Also, native Indians and Eskimos made up a much smaller proportion of the city population than of the province.

Table I - 4

Population 5 Years Of Age And Over, Not Attending School, By
Highest Grade Attended, Edmonton And Alberta, 1961

<u>Education</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
No Schooling	9,862	5.5	58,434	7.0
Kindergarten	258	0.1	1,001	0.1
Elementary 1 - 4	7,898	4.4	44,866	5.4
5 +	45,468	25.2	253,959	30.5
Secondary 1 - 2	40,246	22.3	190,916	22.9
3 - 4	48,247	26.8	184,302	22.1
5	12,190	6.8	43,479	5.2
University 1 - 2	6,053	3.4	25,220	3.0
3 - 4 +	1,843	1.0	6,662	0.8
Degree	8,238	4.6	24,067	2.9
TOTAL	180,303	100.1	832,906	99.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961:

Bulletin 1.2 - 10

Tables 74 and 75

Table I - 5

Population By Ethnic Groups, Edmonton And Alberta, 1961

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
British Isles	129,977	46.2	601,755	45.2
French	17,246	6.1	83,319	6.2
Austrian, N.O.S.	4,537	1.6	15,904	1.2
Czech and Slovak	1,748	0.6	12,448	0.9
Finnish	547	0.2	3,662	0.3
German	34,385	12.2	183,314	13.8
Hungarian	2,225	0.8	15,293	1.1
Italian	4,425	1.6	15,025	1.1
Jewish	1,767	0.6	4,353	0.3
Netherlands	9,953	3.5	55,530	4.2
Polish	11,197	4.0	40,539	3.0
Russian	2,276	0.8	17,952	1.3
Scandinavian	14,526	5.2	95,879	7.2
Ukrainian	32,526	11.6	105,923	8.0
Other European	5,891	2.1	24,967	1.9
Asiatic:				
Chinese	1,805	0.6	6,937	0.5
Japanese	230	0.1	3,721	0.3
Other	712	0.3	1,845	0.1
Native Indian and Eskimo	995	0.4	28,554	2.1
Negro	491	0.2	1,307	0.1
Other and Not Stated	3,568	1.3	13,717	1.0
TOTAL	281,027	100.0	1,331,944	99.8

Source: Census of Canada, 1961

Bulletin 1.2 - 5

Tables 37 and 38

Religious Affiliation Characteristics Of The Population

Table I - 6 shows the proportions of Alberta and Edmonton residents who acknowledged affiliation with various religious denominations in 1961.

There were greater proportions of Edmonton residents than of Alberta residents affiliated with Greek Orthodox, Jewish, Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic, and Christian Scientist denominations. On the other side, there were smaller proportions of Mennonites, Mormons, Evangelical United Brethren, Confucians and Buddhists, Adventists, and Lutherans in the Edmonton population than in that of Alberta as a whole.

Table I - 6

Population By Religious Denominations, Edmonton And Alberta, 1961

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Edmonton</u>		<u>Alberta</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Adventist	544	0.2	5,187	0.4
Anglican	34,819	12.4	156,630	11.8
Baptist	10,103	3.6	42,430	3.2
Christian Reformed	2,649	0.9	11,152	0.8
Christian Scientist	456	0.2	1,783	0.1
Churches of Christ Disciples	448	0.2	2,688	0.2
Confucian and Buddhist	115	0.4	2,525	0.2
Evangelical United Brethren	288	0.1	6,161	0.5
Greek Orthodox	14,895	5.3	47,353	3.6
Jehovah's Witnesses	1,652	0.6	7,523	0.6
Jewish	2,328	0.8	6,045	0.4
Lutheran	23,987	8.5	122,520	9.2
Mennonite	365	0.1	16,269	1.2
Mormon	2,018	0.7	25,537	1.9
Pentecostal	3,081	1.1	15,112	1.1
Presbyterian	11,432	4.1	55,337	4.2
Roman Catholic	64,252	22.9	298,741	22.4
Salvation Army	614	0.2	3,319	0.2
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	9,521	3.4	35,260	2.6
United Church of Canada	87,060	31.0	418,927	31.4
Other	10,400	3.7	51,445	3.9
TOTAL	281,027	100.0	1,331,944	99.9

Source: Census of Canada, 1961:

Bulletin 1.2 - 6

Tables 44 and 45

Edmonton Recreation Areas

Edmonton is divided into fourteen recreation areas by the City Parks and Recreation Department to facilitate the organization of recreation programs. Because some of the data presented in this report is differentiated by recreation area, it is useful to show the population size of the sample drawn from each. Because recreations areas 12, 13 and 14 were fairly new areas with little populations at the time this study was undertaken, they were excluded from the study sample. Four other areas were combined - - 3 and 4, 10 and 11 - - leaving a total of nine areas to facilitate data analysis with a nine column IBM program. The resulting figures for both population and sample size of each area are given in Table I - 7.

As may be seen from Table I - 7, most of the recreation areas are fairly equal in population size. Area 2 has a larger number of residents than any of the others and the newest recreation areas, those on the periphery of the City (areas 11, 12, 13 and 14), have very small populations.

Area 2 is represented by a smaller sample size than its population warranted, and Areas 7, 8, 10 and 11 by larger sample sizes than warranted. The sample sizes of the remaining areas are fairly representative of the corresponding population sizes.

The census tracts and enumeration areas which made up each recreation area and their individual populations are listed in Appendix D.

Table I - 7

Population By Recreation Areas Of Edmonton, 1966, And Sample Size By
Recreation Areas, 1968

<u>Area</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1	38,904	10.3	68	9.8
2	56,927	15.1	76	10.9
3	27,939	7.4	105	15.1
4	25,066	6.7		
5	27,985	7.4	51	7.3
6	39,730	10.6	72	10.3
7	32,439	8.6	69	9.9
8	42,727	11.4	91	13.1
9	39,190	10.4	63	9.0
10	29,696	7.9	102	14.6
11 and 12*	14,917	4.0		
13	655	0.2	-	-
14	213	0.1	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL, 14 areas	376,388	100.1	697	100.0
TOTAL, City of Edmonton	376,925			

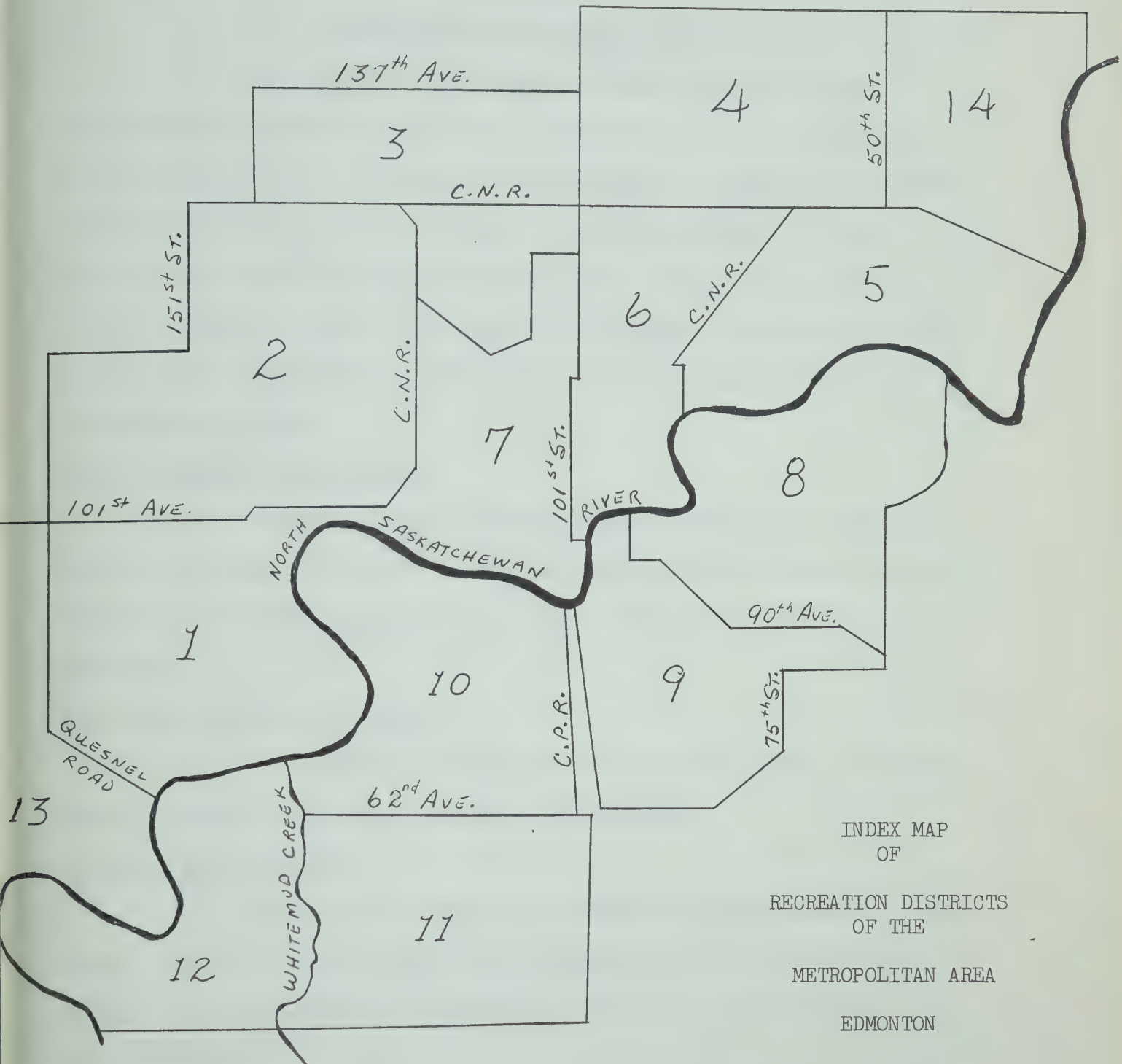
* Areas 11 and 12 must be treated as one because the existing Enumeration Area boundaries made it impossible to accurately divide their population. We may assume that the majority of this population was in Area 11 and a small minority in Area 12.

Source: Census of Canada, 1966:

Edmonton Census Tract Bulletin C-26, No. 95-626

Enumeration Area Print Out No. 1

Figure I - 1



CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES OF DATA

This chapter of the report presents information on the methodology and sources of data used. The first section is a description of the sources of data. These are: Dominion Bureau of Statistics' reports and the Adult and High School Recreation Interview Schedules. This is followed by a section on the methodology of the study including material on the sampling procedure, the adequacy of the sample actually interviewed, the interview procedure, and the procedures for the analysis of the data.

A. The Sources Of Data

Dominion Bureau Of Statistics:

Information from standard published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was used to describe the population of Edmonton with respect to such characteristics as age, sex, ethnicity, occupation and education.

High School Interview Schedule

All information regarding the high school sample, including the methodology involved, is presented in Chapter XI.

Adult Interview Schedule

This was the primary data-collection instrument used in this study. The schedule used was a revised version of that used in similar surveys done by the Alberta Department of Youth in the Crowsnest Pass¹ and in Lethbridge.²

-
1. Recreation in the Crowsnest Pass; a Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.
 2. Recreation in Lethbridge; a Survey of Interests, Activities & Opportunities, Research Division, Department of Youth, Province of Alberta, 1969.

The schedule consisted of a recreation inventory, which included a large number of questions on amount of leisure time available, recreational and leisure time activities and involvements, recreational activities in which the respondent would like to engage, etc., as well as a large number of social background items. The social background information was used in the process of analyzing the kinds of attitudes that were found among respondents having various contrasting social characteristics.

A number of questionnaire items used to collect data for this research (and the earlier Crowsnest and Lethbridge Surveys) originated with the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment Study,³ but most of them were devised especially for the Provincial Recreation Survey. The schedule had been pretested prior to the Crowsnest study, which had a sample of 400. The final draft incorporated changes which seemed to be necessary on the basis of consultation with the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Edmonton. A copy of the questionnaire used to elicit the data for this report is found in Appendix A. A complete interview took between one hour and fifteen minutes and two and one-half hours to complete, depending on the fluency and the volubility of the respondent.

One major problem experienced in the recreation-oriented portion of the questionnaire was the difficulty in obtaining an accurate or useful measure of discretionary free time - the amount of leisure time available - for each person interviewed.

3. David Turner, Community Opportunity Assessment, Appendix, the Drumheller Valley. Human Resources Research and Development, Executive Council, Government of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, March 1967.

B. Measurement Of Leisure Or Discretionary Time

Four somewhat overlapping approaches may be used to assess discretionary or leisure time. These are (1) time ratings, (2) use of activity check lists, (3) logging time and money expenditures, and (4) logging the "feelings" associated with the activities logged in (3).

1. For time ratings, subjects are asked to estimate the number of hours of "leisure time" that they have during specified seasons of the year. The disadvantages of this approach include the variations in subjective, implicit definitions of leisure time among respondents, and the inaccuracies resulting from such factors as faulty memory, variations in leisure time from week to week or month to month and the desire of the respondent to impress the interviewer in one way or another.

2. Discretionary time may be examined in terms of activities participated in during leisure hours: lists of entertainment devices, hobbies, sports, recreational items and sociable modes that appear to constitute the realm of leisure. These are often studies with respect to time, money or interest, and as a result, their relative importance along one or more of these dimensions can be established. Check lists including as many as 400 items may be used. Time pressures in the data collection process frequently necessitate grouping of items on these lists. This, of course, often raises the serious methodological and substantive problems of which activities may be meaningfully combined.

3. Expenditures of time and money may be recorded by the keeping of monetary or temporal logs (diaries). From the charting of all such expenditures and activities that occur within a particular time period, it is possible to isolate discretionary time according to specified criteria.

4. The fourth technique for studying discretionary time, which attempts to include the subjective components, involves keeping the logs as noted in 3 above, but as well, the respondent is asked to identify the feelings that accompanied his various activities. Here, feelings, as well as time-usage, are incorporated into the criteria of leisure.

It was not feasible to ask residents of Edmonton to keep the kind of careful logging records which are implied in the last two alternatives. Accordingly, use was made of the first two procedures. This difficulty was handled in part by viewing the data so generated not as valid and reliable indicators of the actual amount of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time. These data may be considered as adequate for the purpose of ranking the study sample members, from high to low, in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. People with high scores on the two discretionary time indices used are assumed to have somewhat more "leisure time" than those with lower scores. It is not assumed that the amount of time reported by respondents can be taken as accurate reports of the time that they actually spend. More specifically, then, the indices of discretionary time used in the present study include two gross ratings, and an activity check list.

The former involved asking respondents the following questions: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer?", in winter?" and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

The latter involved use of an activity check list which had first been devised for use in the Drumheller Valley Community Opportunity Assessment study and was subsequently used in the Crowsnest Past and Lethbridge Recreation Surveys.

There are limitations in using such a short check list of activities for the purpose of taking an inventory of leisure time. However, rapport with respondents would have been jeopardized by subjecting them to the tedium of much longer check lists. Further, the overall length of the questionnaire also mitigated against expansion of the check list. One device used to partially circumvent the difficulties of the short list was that interviewers were instructed to probe carefully for other leisure time uses of respondents which were not on the list and to record these in space provided.

It was intended that the use of this check list would result in a qualitative description of the universe of recreational opportunities available to the interviewees. It was also assumed that the hourly involvements, in total, would give a relative index of the amount of leisure available to each person, and that comparisons between hourly involvements per activity would give an assessment of the relative importance of each of the leisure activities noted for Edmonton residents.

Clearly the procedures used in this study, as in all field studies, were a compromise between ideal procedures if unlimited resources and unlimited co-operation were available, and what was possible in view of the limitations of the actual field situation. The weakness of the procedures used are readily acknowledged, but it is emphasized that they are deemed adequate in providing indices of leisure time.

C. The Sampling Procedures

Two separate sub-samples were gathered - - one urban and one rural - - to make up the total Edmonton sample. In order to select the urban sample, a search was made of City and Henderson's directories, revealing that there were approximately 113,000 families dwelling in Edmonton. The decision was made to interview one adult subject in each household contacted, and an urban sample size of 900 was decided upon. The civic election enumeration list was entered at random, and the family name for each 125th household was recorded on a card. Cards were then alternatively designated as male and female. There was a considerable loss of the sample because many respondents had moved away within the past year, some were away from the city, some were in hospital, some had died, and about 12% refused to be interviewed. Thus, it was deemed necessary to resample 150 names - - the list of electors was again entered at random and every 750th name was recorded. The final urban sample consisted of 717 respondents.

With regard to the rural sample, it was decided that three communities lying within a 20-mile radius of Edmonton should be sampled. The samples for each of these were drawn approximately half from the town and half from its closely surrounding rural area. The three communities chosen were Morinville, located 15 miles north of Edmonton, from which a sample of 120 was drawn; Leduc, located 14 miles south of Edmonton, from which a sample of 115 was drawn; and Stony Plain, located 16 miles west of Edmonton, from which a sample of 56 was drawn. This yielded a rural sample of 291 and a total sample of 1,008.

The half of the three community samples which were truly rural was obtained from a random sampling of the names on the county land-ownership maps for each area.

The "town" part of the Morinville sample was similarly selected from the town land-ownership maps. The "town" parts of the Leduc and Stony Plain samples were randomly selected from the respective town voter registration lists.

The characteristics of the total sample, rural and urban combined, are used in only one chapter of this report - - that on rural-urban differences. For the remaining data analysis chapters - - the main body of the report - - only the urban sample of 717 is used.

Since the need of the Youth Department was for information on all components of the populations, it was decided that the final sample should consist of six sub-samples:

Young (under age 36 & no longer in school) males, and females
Middle-aged (aged 36 to 55). males, and females
Older (aged 56 & over) males, and females

The instructions to interviewers on how to select the respondent within the selected household in order to draw a representative sample were as follows: If a person of the sex required on the card of a particular household answered the door, he/she was to be interviewed. If a person of the opposite sex answered the door, he/she was to be asked if an adult of the opposite sex lived there, and where possible this person was to be interviewed or an appointment was to be made to interview him/her at a later time.

D. Adequacy Of Sampling Procedures

How adequate were the procedures used in securing a representative sample of the area? Two different attempts can be made to test the sample's representativeness of the actual population of Edmonton and thus the adequacy of the sampling procedures.

The first involves this question: Since the sample obtained contains fewer males and older respondents and more younger and middle-aged females than might be expected, are those distortions reflected in the actual population of the area? The answer to this question is found in the 1966 Census of Canada population figures for this area.⁴ On the first point, the data shows that males, in fact, comprised 49.3% of the population of Edmonton aged 20 years or over in 1966, whereas only 43.4% of the study sample were males, suggesting that the sample is definitely under-representative in terms of males. On the second point, the same source shows that in 1966 men aged 55 years or over (which closely approximates the age range of the older age category) comprised 10.4% of the population of Edmonton aged 20 and over while older males comprise 7.8% of the study sample. Also, older females comprised 10.8% of the population 20 and over and 8.2% of the sample. Thus, the sample is only slightly under-representative of the population in terms of older people.

On the third point, young and middle-aged females comprised 20.2% and 11.7% respectively, of the total Edmonton population aged over 19, but 25.4% and 22.9%, respectively, of the study sample. This shows some over-representation of the sample in terms of younger and middle-aged females. The two distributions discussed may be seen in Table II - 1 on the next page.

4. Census of Canada, 1966

Table II - 1

Age - Sex Distributions Of

Total Edmonton Population Over 19 Years Of Age, 1966,

And Study Sample, 1968

<u>Age-Sex Type</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Sample</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 Young Male	41,477	19.1	124	17.3
Middle-Aged ² Male	43,123	19.8	130	18.2
Older ³ Male	22,541	10.4	56	7.8
Total Male	107,141	49.3	310	43.4
Young Female	43,960	20.2	182	25.4
Middle-Aged Female	42,892	19.7	164	22.9
Older Female	23,471	10.8	59	8.2
Total Female	110,323	50.7	405	56.6
Total Young Subjects	85,437	39.3	306	42.8
Total Middle-Aged Subjects	86,015	39.5	294	41.1
Total Older Subjects	46,012	21.2	45	16.1
TOTAL	<u>217,464</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1. Young: for Population = 20-34, for Sample = 18-35

2. Middle-Aged: for Population = 35-54, for Sample = 36-55

3. Older: for Population = 55 and older, for Sample = 56 and over

Thus it is clear that the sampling procedure failed to locate males who, the census data show, were in the area at the time, despite a sampling routine designed to equalize the proportion of males and females.

There appear to be two reasons for these discrepancies between sample and population. The first is that the area has a high proportion of unattached males. This group tends to be more physically mobile, and more frequently housed in ways that survey procedures repeatedly find difficult to sample adequately, that is, housed in hotels, motels, converted garages, rented rooms, etc. Thus some under-representation due to extreme difficulty in contacting a certain proportion of young, unattached males, is to be expected. However, this fails to account for the under-representation of men in general, most of whom are not in this difficult-to-interview category although they are more difficult than women because they are away from home at work much of the time. Here we must conclude that some interviewers were not as diligent as they were instructed to be about making appointments and calling back when the male bread-winner would be home.

The second approach to the assessment of the adequacy of the sampling procedures involves an assessment of the representativeness of the sample from the perspective of the educational and occupational characteristics of residents of Edmonton, as reported in the 1961 census - the most recent statistics available at the time of the survey. Unfortunately, the categories used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to classify these variables do not conform with those used for social class stratification in the present study.

It was possible, however, to group both the census and the sample data on occupation of the labour force into three broad categories: managerial and professional; clerical, sales and other white collar; and other employment which includes our categories of skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled manual employment.

The census does make use of managerial, professional, clerical and sales categories. However, it has two categories, service and recreation, and transportation and communication, which clearly include both professional and manual workers. In making the present comparison, we assumed that one-third of male workers in these industries would be professionals, and they were so classified, while the remainder were classified as manual workers. Using these procedures, the proportions of labour force members found in each of the three employment categories of the population of Edmonton and for the study sample, are shown in Table II - 2.

Table II - 2

Labour Forces, For Total Edmonton Population

Over Age 15, 1961, And For Edmonton Study

Sample, 1968

<u>Population</u>	<u>Occupation</u>							
	<u>Managerial & Professional</u>		<u>Lesser White Collar Workers</u>		<u>Manual Workers</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>		
Total Population	32,925	30.9	29,758	28.0	43,775	41.1	106,458 *	
Study Sample	106	28.7	121	32.8	142	38.5	369	
Discrepancy: Sample is		-2.2		+4.8		-2.6		

* Does not include Occupation Not Stated

Source: Census of Canada, 1961

Volume 3 (1 - 4), Table 7a

The high proportion of people in the upper occupational stratum may be explained by the structure of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' classification.

The category denoted as "managerial" forces the inclusion in the upper stratum of a large number of small business owners and related people who would usually occupy the middle stratum.

The data in Table II - 2 show that the distributions by occupation of the total population and of the study sample were quite similar.

It was also possible to group the educational levels used in the 1961 census in such a way as to make them roughly comparable with the levels used in this study. To do this, three or four years of secondary schooling was equated with 12 years of education for the sample, one or two years of secondary with 10 or 11 years, and elementary (1 to 4 and 5 or more), kindergarten and "none", roughly, with 9 or fewer years of schooling. Five years of secondary schooling was included with the various partial and complete university education categories classified as "university education" for the study. Table II - 3 shows the distribution by education of the total Edmonton population and the study sample.

Table II - 3

Education Of The Total Edmonton Population
Five Years Old And Over And Not Attending
School, 1961, And Of The Edmonton Study Sample, 1968

<u>Population</u>	<u>Education</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Less Than</u> <u>10 Years</u>		<u>10-11 Years</u>		<u>12 Years</u>		<u>University</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Total Population	63,486	35.2	40,246	22.3	48,247	26.8	28,324	15.7	180,303
Study Sample	228	32.1	208	29.2	180	25.3	95	13.4	711
Discrepancy:									
Sample is		-3.1		+6.9		-1.5		-2.3	

Source: Census of Canada, 1961

The data show that the distributions by education of the total population and the study sample differed somewhat for the 10-11 year educational level but were very nearly equal for the other levels.

From the findings of these two comparisons of the total population and the study sample, it may be inferred that, although the interviewers may have been insufficiently zealous in their attempts to contact male members of the households in the sample, these households were in any case quite representative of the population of the area in terms of level of occupation and fairly representative in terms of level of education. The sampling inadequacies appear to relate more to the age-sex and the educational characteristics of the respondents than they do to the occupational characteristics.

A more adequate sampling procedure would have been to select the households to be interviewed, and then contact each household in order to determine the age and sex characteristics of its members. A frequency distribution could then have been drawn up of people in each of the six age-sex type groups, sampling ratios for each established, and the precise individual to be interviewed in each household could then be designated. This would have tended to reduce the temptation of interviewers to make inappropriate substitutions when the type of respondent they should interview was difficult to contact, but it would certainly not have eliminated the problem because it would not have made these difficult-to-contact subjects any easier to reach. In any case, this is a time-consuming procedure which increases the cost of the study, and it was decided not to use it in the present research.

E. The Interviewing Procedure

Much of the detail concerning the interviewing procedure has been implied in the preceding pages. Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list, and to establish whether or not there was a member of the desired sex for that household resident there. If an adult of that sex was at home and not otherwise involved, the interview proceeded at once. If that particular time was inconvenient, the interviewer made an appointment at the convenience of the interviewee and came back at the appropriate time. If an adult household member of the desired sex was not at home, inquiry was made as to when he or she would be home and probably have the leisure to be interviewed, and the interviewer left with it clearly understood that he would return at that time.

When an interview was in progress and an interruption occurred, the interviewer was instructed to break off the interview and make an appointment to complete it at a later time, rather than to attempt to complete it under difficult conditions or when others present might influence the response which the subject made to questions.

Generally, the interview seemed to be an enjoyable experience for subjects who participated; this was especially true of elderly subjects who appreciated the diversion which the interview provided. Rapport as reported on an interviewer's evaluation, in most interview situations was quite satisfactory.

Degree of rapport did not, in all cases, relate to the quality of the interview. Many older respondents were cooperative but were unable to contribute to questions on recreation.

A failure to respond may have been due to language or hearing problems, inability to understand the questions, unfamiliarity with the topic, illness which kept them out of touch with the community or any

combination of the above. Loneliness and isolation may have been factors which aided in the establishment of good rapport with the older age group.

The establishment of only fair or poor rapport by the interviewer was, in some cases, the result of a suspicion about the purpose of the survey. Many respondents were skeptical of the interviewer's intentions; some thought the interviewer was a salesman or a representative from the Welfare Department. Other respondents remained hostile for what they perceived as political reasons. In many cases, once the interviewer had clearly established his intentions, the degree of rapport increased.

A number of older respondents felt that a survey on recreation did not pertain to them and they became tired of the questions. Language difficulties compounded by the lengthiness of the interview also resulted in a number of exhausting interviews.

As might be expected, those respondents who were involved in the recreational activities or who were familiar with the survey and had given the problem some thought contributed valuable information and opinions.

F. Analysis Of The Data

Following the completion of each interview, the schedule was read within one or two days by an interviewer other than the one who had completed it to detect omissions, to insure completeness of responses, and to check upon the legibility of the answers. Where information was incomplete, interviewers were instructed to call back in order to secure the needed answers from the interviewee.

The completed schedules were then independently coded, twice, as a check on the accuracy of the coding process. The numerical codes thus obtained were punched into IBM data cards. The actual tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were then made by use of

the IBM 360 computer at the Provincial Government Data Centre. The relationships between the independent, or diagnostic variables and the remaining dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-square for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 5% level (probability of the obtained chi-square) or better, were used for inclusion in the report.

Independent And Dependent Variables

Nine independent, or diagnostic variables were considered as being of primary importance in explaining different recreational habits of various sub-sections of the population. These basic variables were:

1. Sex of respondent
2. Age of respondent
3. Marital Status of respondent
4. Ethnic origin of respondent
5. Generation of respondent
6. Educational level of respondent
7. Income of respondent
8. Occupation of respondent
9. Community of residence within the City

Degree of anomie was also used as an independent variable for the chapter on social involvements. It is discussed at length in the body of the report where it first appears, so that at this juncture, only a brief explanation will be provided. Anomie refers to an attitude of powerlessness and of estrangement from the standard patterns of behavior within a social context.

The remainder of the variables discussed in this report were considered for purposes of analysis, as dependent. They fall into several categories: leisure time availability, current recreational activities,

preferred activities and activities desired, but unavailable, as well as attitudes toward work and recreation in general.

Organization Of This Report

The format for writing the report follows this general sequence. A particular relevant dependent variable was chosen for discussion and its relationships to each of the 9 independent variables were examined. If some of the relationships were statistically significant (at the 5% level) they were noted, and then discussed at some length in the order of their occurrence on the ordered list of independent variables previously mentioned. At the end of this discussion, a short summary statement regarding the significant relationships was written. Then, consideration was given, in the same manner, to the next dependent variable chosen for discussion.

The order in which the general section of dependent variables are discussed can be discerned from the Table of Contents, beginning with Chapter III and proceeding through Chapter IX.

CHAPTER III

WORK INVOLVEMENTS AND PREFERENCES

Of basic importance to the establishment of a recreational policy, or the modification of an existing policy, is an understanding of the amount of time a population has to pursue non-work activities. Once this information has been obtained, it is important to determine the relative significance people place on work and leisure activities in order to decide how they wish to spend their uncommitted hours. Accordingly, this chapter will outline the work commitments of the respondents in the sample of the Edmonton population and will go on to discuss the work and leisure ethics that guide their actions.

A. Regular And Subsidiary Employment

For a sample consisting of both males and females, it is necessary to consider both the hours spent in gainful employment, for most of the men and some of the women, and the number of hours women spend in housework. This section will deal first with the number of hours spent in housework by the women and second, with the hours committed to remunerative employment by men and working women.

1. Involvement In Housework

Of the 406 women in the sample, almost two-thirds, 256 (63.3%) stated that they were occupied solely as housewives. Another 33 (8.1%) said they were housewives but added that they had part-time employment as well. The remaining 117 (28.8%) women reported having full-time remunerative employment.

Every female respondent was asked: "About how many hours a day would you say you spend in housework?" The distribution of responses to this question is given in Table III - 1.

Table III - 1

Hours Per Day Spent In Housework, Summer And Winter

<u>Hours Per Day</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
No response, irregular hours	34	8.4
0 - 4 hours	204	50.3
5 - 8 hours	131	32.3
9 or more hours	37	9.1
	—	—
TOTAL	406	100.1

The data show that most women reported spending less than 5 hours per day in housework.

2. Involvement In Gainful Employment

(a) Employment Status And Type Of Job

(i) Primary Employment

The amount of free time available to a population varies with the employment status of its members. Table III - 2 compares the employment status of married women with that of the other respondents in the Edmonton sample.

Table III - 2

Employment Status Of Married Women And "Other" Respondents

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Married Women</u>		<u>Others *</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
One full-time job	86	25.8	268	69.8
Two full-time jobs	1	0.3	15	3.9
Part-time job only	28	8.4	15	3.9
Housewife only	217	65.2	39	10.2
Retired, unemployed, student	1	0.3	46	11.9
No Response	- -	- -	1	0.3
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	333	100.0	384	100.0

* The "Other" category includes all males, widows, divorcees, separated and single females.

The data show that 65% of the married women in the sample reported no outside employment while 25% reported having full-time employment outside of the house. In comparison, over two-thirds of the other respondents in the sample reported having full-time employment outside the home.

The occupations of the sample members were classified according to the Hollingshead "Index of Social Position", a copy of which appears in Appendix C.

The term "primary job", as it is used here, includes one remunerative activity per respondent whether that involved full-time or part-time work. That is, where a respondent reported only part-time employment, this was treated as his/her primary job.

However, an exception was made for housewives: while a housewife working full-time in paid employment was treated as having a primary job, one working only part-time was considered to have a secondary job.

The distribution of the Edmonton sample by type of primary occupation is given in Table III - 3.

Table III - 3

Occupational Distribution Of The Edmonton Sample:

<u>Hollingshead Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
1 and 2 - executives professionals managers	65	9.1
3 - semi-professionals small business owners	41	5.7
4 - salesworkers, clerical	121	16.8
5 - skilled manual workers	69	9.6
6 - semi-skilled workers	50	6.9
7 - unskilled labourers	20	2.8
housewives	289	40.3
farmers	3	.4
unemployed, retired, students	54	7.5
no response	5	.7
	—	—
TOTAL	717	99.8

Of the 369 respondents who indicated that they were gainfully employed in primary jobs, almost two-thirds (61.5%) were engaged in white collar occupations.

(ii) Secondary Employment

Only 8% (60) of the respondents reported a secondary job. Slightly more than half of these were part-time jobs held by housewives. In general, these jobs tended to be of lower status than the primary jobs reported by respondents: 9% (6) were Hollingshead 1 or 2, 15% (9) were Hollingshead 3, 40% (24) were Hollingshead 4, 14% (8) were Hollingshead 5 or 6, 14% (8) were Hollingshead 7, and 8% (5) were farmers.

(b) Time Spent In Gainful Employment

(i) Time Spent In Primary Employment

All respondents were asked how many hours per week they spent in remunerative employment. Table III - 4 gives the amount of time claimed by respondent's primary job.

Table III - 4

Hours Worked Per Week In Primary Job: Summer & Winter

<u>Hours Worked Per Week</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Less than 36 hours	31	8.3	33	8.9
36 - 40 hours	177	47.6	181	48.7
Over 40 hours	79	21.2	76	20.4
Employed, did not specify hours; no response	85	22.9	82	22.0
TOTAL	372	100.0	372	100.0

The data show that there is little seasonal difference in the amount of time respondents reported spending in their primary jobs. Approximately half worked between 36 - 40 hours per week while less than one-tenth reported working fewer than 36 hours per week.

Time Spent In Secondary Employment

Table III - 5 gives the amount of time respondents reported spending in their secondary jobs.

Table III - 5

Hours Worked Per Week In Secondary Job: Summer & Winter

<u>Hours Worked Per Week</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
10 hours or less	18	30.0	19	31.7
11 - 20 hours	16	26.7	17	28.3
21 hours & over	13	21.7	11	18.3
Employed, did not specify hours; no response	13	21.7	13	21.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	60	100.1	60	100.0

It is clear that respondents spent considerably less time in their secondary job than in their primary occupation. Regardless of season, more than half of those with subsidiary employment spent fewer than 20 hours per week at their secondary job.

(iii) Total Time Spent In Paid Employment

Total time spent in remunerative employment was computed for summer and winter. Table III - 6 shows that throughout the year the majority of employed respondents worked between 36 - 40 hours per week.

Table III - 6

Total Hours Worked Per Week In Paid Employment: Summer & Winter

<u>Hours Worked Per Week</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Less than 36 hours	58	14.2	65	15.9
36 - 40 hours	173	42.3	177	43.2
41 - 50 hours	69	16.9	66	16.1
Over 50 hours	21	5.1	17	4.2
Employed, did not specify hours; no response	88	21.5	85	20.7
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	409	100.0	410	100.1

(P < .02)

Cross-tabulation of the independent variables with total number of hours per week spent working for pay produced a significant relationship only for sex.

For both summer and winter, roughly twice as many men as women spent over 41 hours per week in remunerative employment (approximately 30% for men vs. 16% for women).

B. Fatigue Resulting From Employment

In order to determine how exhausted or how "eager to go" respondents were at the end of the average day, they were asked: "At the end of the work day, how tired are you?" Of the total sample, 34 (4.7%) did not answer the question.

In addition, 9 (1.3%) indicated that the question was not applicable to their present situation. The responses of those who answered were broken into three categories as follows: "completely exhausted" - 64 (9.5%); "tired, but able to work around the house" - 475 (70.5%); "hardly tired at all" - 135 (20.0%).

Reported tiredness differed significantly with age, generation, ethnicity, occupation and income.

Table III - 7 shows a direct relationship between age and degree of tiredness.

Table III - 7

Reported Tiredness By Age

Age	Degree Of Tiredness						Total
	Hardly Tired At All		Tired But Able To Get Around		Completely Exhausted		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
18 - 25 years	22	19.8	84	75.7	5	4.5	111
26 - 40 years	67	23.7	198	70.0	18	6.4	283
41 - 50 years	20	13.6	111	75.5	16	10.9	147
51 years and over	25	19.2	80	61.5	25	19.2	130
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	134	20.0	473	70.5	64	9.5	671

(P < .0002)

Only 4.5% of those 18 - 25 years of age reported being completely exhausted at the end of the working day as compared to 19.2% of those over 51 years of age. Conversely, the proportion saying they were tired but able to get around declined from 75.7% for those 18 - 25 years of age to 61.5% for those 51 years or older.

Degree of reported tiredness was also directly related to generation of respondent. See Table III - 8.

Table III - 8

Reported Tiredness By Generation

<u>Generation</u>	<u>Degree of Tiredness</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Hardly Tired</u>		<u>Tired But Able</u>		<u>Completely</u>		
	<u>At All</u>		<u>To Get Around</u>		<u>Exhausted</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	26	16.4	113	71.1	20	12.6	159
2nd	58	25.6	147	64.8	22	9.7	227
3rd	46	17.4	197	74.6	21	8.0	264
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	130	20.0	457	70.3	63	9.7	650

(P < .05)

From Table III - 8 we see that the highest proportion of respondents who were exhausted after a day's work were first generation Canadians. Second generation Canadians had the highest proportion who were not tired at all, while third generation Canadians had the highest proportion in the middle category.

The relationship between degree of reported tiredness and ethnicity supports that found for generation. Table III - 9 presents the data.

Table III - 9

Reported Tiredness By Ethnicity

<u>Where Born</u>	<u>Degree Of Tiredness</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Hardly Tired At All</u>		<u>Tired But Able To Get Around</u>		<u>Completely Exhausted</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	104	20.8	352	70.5	43	8.6	499
Britain, U.S.	15	22.1	50	77.5	3	4.4	68
Other	15	14.7	70	68.6	17	16.7	102
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	134	20.0	472	70.6	63	9.4	669

(P < .05)

Canadian, British and U.S. born respondents had the highest proportions reporting being hardly tired at all and significantly lower proportions reporting complete exhaustion.

Occupation of respondent was inversely related to reported tiredness as is shown in Table III - 10.

Table III - 10

Reported Tiredness by Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Degree Of Tiredness</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Hardly Tired</u>		<u>Tired But Able</u>		<u>Completely</u>		
	<u>At All</u>		<u>To Get Around</u>		<u>Exhausted</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	11	10.9	83	82.2	7	6.9	101
Hollingshead 4	28	23.3	86	71.7	6	5.0	120
Hollingshead 5,6,7	22	16.1	99	72.3	16	11.7	137
Housewives and Unemployed	63	23.5	179	66.8	26	9.7	268
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	124	19.8	447	71.4	55	8.8	626

(P <.03)

A higher proportion of respondents in "low" occupational levels were completely exhausted after a day's work as compared to those in "high" occupational levels (11.7% vs.6.9% respectively). While those in Hollingshead 1, 2 or 3 had the smallest proportion reporting hardly any tiredness (10.9%), they had the highest proportion (82.2%) reporting some tiredness but an ability to participate in activities after work.

C. Attitudes Towards Work And Leisure

Three measures were used in order to determine respondents' attitudes toward work and leisure:

1. A "Protestant Ethic Scale" which measures the value given to work was administered.
2. Respondents were asked directly if they received more satisfaction from their work or their non-work activities.
3. Respondents were asked if they were happy with the amount of time they were spending at work.

1. Protestant Ethic Scores

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure: the idea that there is an inherent value in work. The relevance of such an attitude to a study of recreational pursuits and interests is readily apparent: if there is a widespread endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, the type of non-remunerative activities that will be desired will be of quite a different nature than if the endorsement is relatively low. That is, individuals who strongly endorse the Protestant Ethic would probably seek to obtain fewer leisure hours, and the activities that they would pursue in those hours would be of a "productive" rather than a purely "consummatory" nature.

Respondents were asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?", "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?" and, "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?"

Income was also inversely related to reported tiredness.

See Table III - 11.

Table III - 11

Reported Tiredness By Income

Income	Degree Of Tiredness						Total
	Hardly Tired At All		Tired But Able To Get Around		Completely Exhausted		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Less than \$3,000	7	13.7	31	60.8	13	25.5	51
\$3,000 - \$5,499	38	22.5	117	69.2	14	8.3	169
\$5,500 - \$7,999	27	15.6	133	76.9	13	7.5	173
\$8,000 or more	37	22.4	118	71.5	10	6.1	165
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	109	19.5	399	71.5	50	9.0	558

(P < .001)

While 25.5% of those earning less than \$3,000 reported complete exhaustion after a day's work, only 6.1% of those earning \$8,000 or more did so. Conversely, a larger percentage of those earning \$8,000 or more than of those earning \$3,000 or less reported being hardly tired at all after work.

Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes or no answers: very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly. Ratings of these responses to each question varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the Protestant Ethic.

The distribution of total Protestant Ethic scores is found in Table III - 12. The distribution shows a slight tendency to be skewed toward the higher, more work-affirming end of the scale. *

Table III - 12

Endorsement Of Protestant Ethic

<u>Score</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
3	14	2.0
4 - 5	37	5.2
6 - 7	56	7.8
8 - 9	206	28.7
10 - 11	82	11.4
12 - 13	228	31.8
14 - 15	21	2.9
16 - 18	16	2.2
No Response	57	8.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	717	100.0

* This is in contrast to the distribution of scores obtained from the Crowsnest Pass example where scores were skewed toward the lower end of the scale.

Responses to the three questions indicated a differential endorsement of the Protestant Ethic. The first question yielded the strongest endorsement: 75% (539) of the respondents disagreed either fairly or very strongly with the statement "It is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do." Responses to the second question were more polarized: there were few medial responses with 50.6% (363) of the respondents disagreeing either fairly or very strongly with the statement "Most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life." In contrast, almost 90% (633) of the sample were fairly or very strongly in favor of taking a paid vacation rather than working and getting paid extra.

It would seem that while most respondents view work as a responsibility, they also feel they have a right to regular periods of leisure time as a reward for their efforts.

Protestant Ethic scores were significantly related only to age and education of respondents. Scores did not differ with respect to sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation or income.

Age of respondent was directly related to endorsement of the Protestant Ethic as is shown in Table III - 13.

Table III - 13

Protestant Ethic Scores By Age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Low (3-7)</u>		<u>Medium (8-11)</u>		<u>High (12-18)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 -25 years	25	23.4	55	51.4	27	25.2	107
26-40 years	53	19.0	118	42.3	108	38.7	279
41 -50 years	19	13.6	64	45.7	57	40.7	140
51 years and over	10	7.6	50	38.2	71	54.2	131
<hr/>							
TOTAL	107	16.3	287	43.7	263	40.0	657

(P < .0002)

Almost one quarter (23.4%) of the youngest age group had "low" scores but only 7.6% of the oldest age group did so. However, over twice as many of those over 51 years old had "high" scores than did those 18 - 25 years of age (54.2% vs. 25.2%).

Education was inversely related to endorsement of the Protestant Ethic. This finding is in agreement with the strong, direct relationship between age and endorsement of the Protestant Ethic insofar as younger people are receiving more education than previously.

Table III - 14 gives the distribution of responses obtained cross-tabulating Protestant Ethic scores with education.

Table III - 14

Protestant Ethic Scores By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Scores</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Low (3-7)</u>		<u>Medial (8-11)</u>		<u>High (12-18)</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0 - Grade 9	22	10.8	93	43.6	89	43.6	204
Grades 10 - 11	20	15.2	85	43.1	82	41.7	187
Grade 12	30	18.3	70	42.7	64	39.0	164
University	25	26.9	38	40.9	30	32.3	93
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	97	16.3	286	43.5	265	40.3	648

(P < .04)

2. Source Of Satisfaction

Subjects were asked, "Would you say you get more satisfaction from your work or from the things you do when you are not working?" and "Why?"

The distribution of responses to this question is given in Table III - 15.

Table III - 15

More Satisfaction From Work Or Leisure?

<u>Response</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
No response	63	8.8
More from work	352	49.1
From both	78	10.9
More from leisure	224	31.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	717	100.0

Work activities were the primary source of satisfaction for half of the sample (49.1%), leisure activities for less than one-third (31.2%) of the sample. These responses are consistent with those obtained from the Protestant Ethic Scale.

The major reasons for preferring work, in the order of the frequency with which they were mentioned, are presented in Table III - 16.

Table III - 16

Reasons Given For Preferring Work To Leisure

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Enjoy it	211	53.0
Accomplish something	105	26.4
Fulfill an obligation	33	8.3
Something to do	23	5.8
Sociability on the job	16	4.2
Other reasons	9	2.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	397	100.0

Those who preferred leisure were less specific in giving their reasons as is shown in Table III - 17.

Table III - 17

Reasons Given For Preferring Leisure To Work

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Enjoy it	86	39.1
Dislike work	58	26.4
To relax and rest	29	13.2
Other reasons	47	21.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	220	100.0

Enjoyment of the activity was the primary reason given for the preference of both work and non-work activities.

Source of satisfaction differed significantly only with respect to respondent's occupation. Table III - 18 shows that respondents with higher level occupations tended to derive their major satisfaction from their work while respondents with lower level occupations derived satisfaction from leisure activities.

Table III - 18

Source Of Satisfaction By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Source Of Satisfaction</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>More Satisfaction From Working</u>		<u>More Satisfaction From Leisure</u>		<u>Both The Same</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	59	58.4	27	26.7	15	14.9	101
Hollingshead 4	52	44.8	45	38.8	19	16.4	116
Hollingshead 5,6,7	74	54.4	54	39.7	8	5.9	136
Housewives and Unemployed	145	56.2	83	32.2	30	11.6	258
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	330	54.0	209	34.2	72	11.8	611

(P < .04)

3. Satisfaction With Amount of Work And Pay

As a further measure of respondents' attitudes toward work, they were asked: "If you had the choice, would you work: (a) longer hours for more money, (b) the same hours for the same money, (c) shorter hours for less money?" "Why?"

Over half (54.3% or 389) of the respondents were satisfied with their hours of work, their wages and the amount of leisure time available to them. Only 8.0% (60) of the sample indicated they would prefer to work shorter hours in order to have more free time to spend with their family. Of the 13.8% (99) who indicated they would prefer to work longer hours, only 14 said they wanted to work more because they enjoyed it, the others wanted the extra money.

Sex, age, occupation and income were significantly related to whether or not a respondent was satisfied with the amount of time he was presently working. Marital status, ethnicity, generation and education were not related to this variable.

The relationship with sex is given in Table III - 19.

Table III - 19

Satisfaction With Present Amount Of Work And Pay, By Sex

Sex	Preference						Total
	Longer Hours More Pay		Same Hours, Same Pay		Shorter Hours, Less Pay		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	64	23.4	191	69.7	19	6.9	274
Female	35	12.8	197	72.2	41	15.0	273
<hr/>							
TOTAL	99	18.1	388	71.0	60	10.9	547

(P < .002)

The data show that men would prefer longer hours for more pay (23.4% men vs. 12.8% women) while women would prefer shorter hours for less pay (15.0% women vs. 6.9% men).

Age was inversely related to a preference for working longer hours for more pay. See Table III - 20.

Table III - 20

Satisfaction With Present Amount Of Work And Pay, By Age

Age	Preference						Total
	Longer Hours, More Pay		Same Hours Same Pay		Shorter Hours Less Pay		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
18 - 25 years	27	27.6	60	61.2	11	11.2	98
26 - 40 years	45	19.6	162	70.4	23	10.0	230
41 - 50 years	19	14.8	94	73.4	15	11.7	128
51 years or over	7	7.8	72	80.0	11	12.2	90
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	98	17.9	388	71.1	60	11.0	546

(P <.03)

The data show that as age increased, the proportion wishing to work longer hours decreased: 27.6% of those 18 - 25 years old wanted to work longer hours compared to only 7.8% of those over 51 years of age. Conversely, the proportion satisfied with their hours of work increased from 61.2% of those in the youngest age group to 80.0% of those in the oldest.

The relationship between occupation and preference for longer working hours was inverse. See Table III - 21.

Table III - 21

Satisfaction With Present Amount Of Work And Pay By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Preference</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Longer Hours, More Pay</u>		<u>Same Hours, Same Pay</u>		<u>Shorter Hours, Less Pay</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	15	14.6	76	73.8	12	11.7	103
Hollingshead 4	24	20.2	85	71.4	10	8.4	119
Hollingshead 5,6,7	29	21.5	99	73.3	7	5.2	135
Housewives and Unemployed	25	15.7	107	67.3	27	17.0	159
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	93	18.0	367	71.1	56	10.9	516

(P < .04)

Respondents with high level occupations had the highest proportion preferring shorter hours (11.7%) and the lowest proportion preferring longer hours (14.6%). The reverse holds for respondents with low level occupations.

Income was also inversely related to a preference for longer working hours as Table III - 22 shows.

Table III - 22

Satisfaction With Present Amount Of Work And Pay By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Preference</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Longer Hours More Pay</u>		<u>Same Hours Same Pay</u>		<u>Shorter Hours Less Pay</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	9	28.1	20	62.5	3	9.4	32
\$3,000 - \$5,499	29	21.0	103	74.6	6	4.3	138
\$5,500 - \$7,999	26	17.8	105	71.9	15	10.3	146
\$8,000 or more	22	14.6	103	68.2	26	17.2	151
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	86	18.4	331	70.9	50	10.7	467

(P < .02)

As income increased, the proportion indicating that they wanted to work longer hours decreased from 28.1% for those with incomes under \$3,000 to 14.6% of those with incomes over \$8,000. Conversely, the proportion preferring shorter hours increased from 9.4% to 17.2% respectively.

SUMMARY

III. Work Involvements And Attitudes Toward Work

This chapter presented information on work involvement and preference.

Work involvement was defined in terms of two schedules: time spent working and fatigue resulting from work. The index used for the first schedule consisted of the number of hours worked per week as reported by the respondent. For women in the home, the index was the number of hours reported spent in housework.

The index for the second schedule for work involvement was the rating of each respondent of how tired he or she was at the end of an average working day.

Preferences were considered in terms of attitudes toward work. The indices used were the Protestant Ethic Scale - a scale which measures the extent to which a respondent endorses an attitude placing an emphasis on the inherent value of work - and a question which required the respondent to indicate whether work or leisure activities were more satisfying. To further detail attitudes toward work and leisure, respondents were asked to indicate their preference with respect to amount of work and pay,

The independent variables which were cross-tabulated with these indices were the same as those used throughout the present study: sex, age, ethnicity, marital status, occupation, income, generation and level of education.

Two-thirds of the women were housewives, most of whom reported spending fewer than 5 hours per day in housework, but one-quarter of the married women reported full-time employment outside the home.

Of the 369 respondents who were gainfully employed, two-thirds were engaged in white collar occupations. Few respondents reported secondary employment and the jobs mentioned were of lower status than the primary jobs reported.

Respondents reported little seasonal difference in the hours worked per week: over half worked 36 - 40 hours per week.

Sex was the only independent variable significantly related to the number of hours worked per week with males working more hours in remunerative employment throughout the year.

Less than 10% of the respondents felt exhausted after a day's work. Most were mildly tired but able to engage in further activity. Tiredness was greatest for first generation respondents and those from countries other than Canada, the U.S. and Great Britain. Occupation and income were inversely related to degree of tiredness.

Slightly more than one-third of the sample had high Protestant Ethic scores, indicating an attitude valuing work. Age was positively related to endorsement of the Protestant Ethic while education was inversely related to it.

Half of the sample stated outrightly that they preferred work activities to leisure activities. Enjoyment of the activity was the most frequently mentioned reason for preferring either work or leisure activities. Occupation was the only independent variable related to source of satisfaction: high-status occupation respondents tended to derive their major satisfaction from their work.

A majority of the sample (54.3%) were satisfied with their hours of work, pay and amount of leisure time. Only 8% wanted to work fewer hours so as to have more free time while 13.8% wished to work longer hours so as to make more money.

Sex was related to a desire to work longer hours - males said they preferred more hours for more pay. Age, occupation and income were inversely related to a preference for more hours of work and more pay.

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

If adequate and realistic planning of meaningful recreation for residents of any area is to be carried out, it is necessary to know how much of their time is committed to various types of organizations, in addition to the amount of time spent in housework and gainful employment. This chapter will present the information available for this type of involvement. The initial index to be discussed will be, simply, the number of organizations to which individuals belong. Next, we will consider the intensity of involvement (proportion of meetings attended) and the extent of involvement (total hours per month that were currently being spent) and executive commitments. Because many voluntary organizations are more or less seasonal in their concerns, a distinction has been made between summer and winter organizational activities for the first two of these. The first part of the chapter concludes with a prognosis for future involvement and an examination of the respondent's history of involvement - the official positions he has held in voluntary organizations.

The second part of the chapter turns specifically to church activities as a very common type of non-work involvement. The sample is described in terms of church affiliation and then the intensity of involvement (attendance) and extent of involvement (hours per month) are outlined. Again, distinction is made between summer and winter. This section will also conclude with a statement of planned future involvement for Edmonton residents as they see it.

A. Formal Organizations

Each person interviewed was asked to name the organizations and clubs to which he/she belonged, and was then asked a series of questions about each. These questions included whether the respondent held any offices or performed any regular duties, how many meetings there were per month, the number of meetings attended per month, the number of hours spent in club activities per month, and whether the respondent expected to be more or less active in the future.

1. Number Of Organizational Memberships

The organizations and clubs named by each respondent were counted. The distribution of these responses is given in Table IV - 1.

Table IV - 1

Number Of Organizational Memberships *

<u>Number Of Organizations</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	148	20.6
1	309	43.1
2	162	22.6
3	53	7.4
4	26	3.6
5 - 7	14	2.0
No response	5	.7
	—	—
TOTAL	717	100.0

* This includes church and union memberships.

Table IV - 1 shows that one-fifth of the respondents belonged to no organizations at all. Two-thirds of the respondents belonged to one or two organizations, while only 5.6% belonged to four or more.

Sex and generation were the only independent variables which were not significantly related to the number of organizational memberships. Age, marital status, ethnicity and the three indices of socio-economic status (education, occupation and income) were all significantly related to the number of memberships.

When youngest respondents were compared with the oldest, there was a positive relationship between age and number of memberships. However, this was not a straight line relationship as those aged 41 to 50 tended to have the most memberships. Table IV - 2 gives this information.

Table IV - 2

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Age

Number Of Organizational Memberships

<u>Age</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>3 Or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 - 25 years	32	28.6	48	42.9	25	22.3	7	6.2	112
26 - 40 years	62	21.2	132	45.2	65	22.3	33	11.3	292
41 - 50 years	18	11.8	65	42.8	39	25.7	30	19.7	152
51 years and over	35	22.9	63	41.2	32	20.9	23	15.0	153
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	147	20.7	308	43.4	161	22.7	93	13.1	709

(P < .01)

Table IV - 3 indicates that married respondents tended to belong to more voluntary associations than did single, widowed, divorced and separated respondents.

Table IV - 3

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Marital Status

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Number Of Memberships</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>3 Or More</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	119	19.8	255	42.4	141	23.5	86	14.3	601
Other	29	26.1	54	48.6	21	18.9	7	6.3	111
TOTAL	148	20.8	309	43.4	162	22.8	93	13.1	712

(P < .04)

Respondents born in Great Britain and the United States had the highest proportion (43.6%) belonging to two or more organizations. Almost two-thirds (63.6%) of the respondents born in Canada belonged to less than two organizations, while an even higher proportion of respondents from other European countries (Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, and Central Europe) (72.9%) belonged to less than two organizations. This relationship is shown in Table IV - 4.

Table IV - 4

Number Of Organizational Memberships

By Country Of Birth

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Number Of Memberships</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>None Or One</u>		<u>Two</u>	<u>Three Or More</u>			
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	331	63.6	118	22.7	71	13.7	520
Great Britain and U.S.	44	56.4	21	26.9	13	16.7	78
Other Countries	78	72.9	21	19.6	8	7.5	107
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	453	64.2	160	22.7	92	13.0	705

(P < .02)

All indices of socio-economic status showed a significant positive relationship with the number of organization memberships. However, in the case of respondent's occupation, people in the salesworkers and clerical category (Hollingshead Group 4) had the highest proportion of respondents with no memberships. This is shown in Table IV - 5.

Table IV - 5

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number Of Memberships</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or More</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	16	15.1	34	32.1	32	22.6	24	22.6	106
Hollingshead 4	29	24.4	49	41.2	28	23.5	13	10.9	119
Hollingshead 5,6,7	26	18.8	75	54.3	27	19.6	10	7.2	138
Housewives and Not Working	57	19.8	129	44.8	61	21.2	41	14.2	288
TOTAL	128	19.7	287	44.1	148	22.7	88	13.5	651

(P < .004)

There were also significant positive relationships between the two other indices of social class - income and education - and the number of organizational memberships.

While 27.1% of those earning under \$3,000 belonged to no organizations, only 17.3% of those earning \$8,000 or more had no memberships. Conversely, while 21.4% of those earning \$8,000 or more had 3 or more memberships, only 6.8% of those earning under \$3,000 did. Table IV - 6 gives this information.

Table IV - 6

Number Of Organizational Memberships By Income

	<u>Number Of Organizational Memberships</u>								
<u>Income</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	16	27.1	29	49.2	10	16.9	4	6.8	59
\$3,000 - \$5,499	37	21.0	91	51.7	36	20.5	12	6.8	176
\$5,500 - \$7,999	44	25.1	74	42.3	34	19.4	23	13.1	175
\$8,000 and over	30	17.3	60	34.7	46	26.6	37	21.4	173
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	127	21.8	254	43.6	126	21.6	76	13.0	583

(P < .001)

The relationship between education and number of organizational memberships is given in Table IV - 7.

Table IV - 7

Number Of Organizational Memberships, By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Number Of Memberships</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>None</u>		<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three Or More</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
6 years or less	10	24.4	26	63.4	4	9.8	1	2.4	41
7 - 9 years	41	22.0	92	49.5	34	18.3	19	10.2	186
10 - 11 years	43	20.8	93	44.9	45	21.7	25	12.1	206
12 years	37	20.8	61	34.3	51	28.6	29	16.3	178
College	16	16.8	35	36.8	26	27.4	18	18.9	95
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	147	20.8	307	43.5	160	22.7	92	13.0	706

(P < .01)

The proportion of respondents having no memberships fell steadily as education rose, from 24.4% of those with six or fewer years of schooling to 16.8% of those with college education. Conversely, the proportion of respondents having three or more memberships rose steadily from 2.4% of those in the lowest educational bracket to 18.9% of those in the highest bracket.

In summary, most respondents belonged to one or two organizations only, with only 13% belonging to three or more. The number of memberships was positively related to age, with those aged 41 - 50 having the highest rate of membership. Married respondents and those born in Great Britain and the United States tended to have more memberships than the non-married respondents born in Canada or other European countries. Number of memberships was also positively related to all indices of socio-economic status.

2. Participation Indices For Voluntary Associations

Participation in clubs and groups (excluding attendance at church services) was measured by three indices:

- (a) Proportion of meetings attended.
- (b) Proportion of organizations belonged to in which a respondent held an office or had other special duties.
- (c) The number of hours spent in organizational activity in summer and winter.

(a) Proportion Of Meetings Attended In Winter And In Summer

The proportion of meetings attended was only computed for the first organization mentioned by each respondent. It was assumed that this figure would be representative of the proportion of all meetings a respondent attended insofar as the organization to be mentioned first was probably most salient to the individual. Table IV - 8 presents the data on frequency of attendance at meetings in summer and in winter by organization members.

Table IV - 8

Proportion Of Meetings Attended In Summer And Winter

By Organization Members

<u>Meetings Attended</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Every meeting	124	43.3	173	58.5
Sometimes	15	5.3	21	7.2
Never	82	28.8	82	28.1
Holds no meetings	64	22.6	18	6.2
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	285 *	100.0	294 *	100.0

* In summer 60.3% (432) and in winter 59% (423) of the sample either belonged to no organizations or gave no information on the proportion of meetings attended.

It is evident that there is a significant increase in attendance in the winter.

None of the independent variables were related to the proportion of meetings attended in summer. However, sex and occupation were both significantly related to the proportion of meetings attended in winter. Females were most likely to attend every meeting of the first organization mentioned ($P < .005$): 70.3% (104) of the females and 53.9% (69) of the males said that they attended every meeting of this organization. Almost half of the males, 46.1% (59), attended less than every meeting, while only 29.7% (44) of the females did not attend every meeting.

Occupation showed a direct relationship with the proportion of meetings attended, but housewives had a much higher percentage attending every meeting than did those engaged in remunerative employment. This is shown in Table IV - 9.

Table IV - 9

Proportion Of Meetings Attended In Winter By Occupation

	<u>Meetings Attended Of First Organization Listed</u>				
<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Every Meeting</u>		<u>Less Than Every Meeting</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	33	61.1	21	38.9	54
Hollingshead 4	28	56.0	22	44.0	50
Hollingshead 5,6,7	24	51.1	23	48.9	47
Housewives and Non-working	79	73.1	29	26.9	108
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	164	63.3	95	36.7	259

(P < .03)

(b) Offices Held In Respondent's Organization

Respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they held an office or performed any regular duties in the organizations to which they belonged and what type of office it was. From this information, the proportion of a respondent's organizations in which he held office or performed regular duties was determined.

Over half of the respondents, 59.4% (426) either did not belong to any organizations or did not answer this question. Another 30.3% (217) belonged to organizations but had no offices or regular duties. Only 5.2% (37) held an office or performed regular duties in all of their organizations and another 5.2% (37) held offices or performed regular duties in some, but not all, of their organizations. This variable was not significantly related to any independent variables.

Of the 8.2% (59) who reported on the offices they held, 5.0% (36) held major offices, 2.4% (17) held minor offices, and 0.8% (6) performed special club duties.

(c) Amount Of Time Spent In Organizational Activities In Summer And Winter

The time spent in organizations (not including church services) in summer and in winter is given in Table IV - 10. Considerably more time was spent by more people in voluntary association activity in winter than in summer.

Table IV - 10

Time Spent In All Organizations In Summer And In Winter *

<u>Hours/Month</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
No time **	106	37.2	64	21.6
1 hour or less	21	7.4	24	8.0
2 - 5 hours	61	21.6	81	27.3
6 - 9 hours	42	14.2	56	18.9
10 - 13 hours	14	4.9	23	7.7
14 - 17 hours	7	2.5	9	3.1
18 - 21 hours	6	2.1	7	2.3
Over 21 hours	26	9.1	33	11.1
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	283	100.0	297	100.0

* Not including church services, but including church groups.

** Either no meetings were held or there were meetings but the respondents did not attend.

None of the independent variables were found to be significantly related to the amount of time spent in organizational activity in summer or in winter.

3. Annual Dues

Additional information on the kinds of organizations belonged to and the degree of involvement in these organizations may be obtained from data on the cost of memberships. Annual dues reported for the first organization mentioned (exclusive of church membership) were as follows: see Table IV - 11. Half of the memberships cost less than \$10.00 per year.

Table IV - 11

Annual Dues For First Organization

<u>Amount Of Dues</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	42	14.8
Under \$5	64	22.6
\$5 - \$9	54	19.0
\$10 - \$24	63	22.2
\$25 - \$49	29	10.2
\$50 - \$74	13	4.5
\$75 - \$99	6	2.2
\$100 or more	13	4.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	284	100.0

4. Proportion of Church-Affiliated Memberships

Church related organizations were the only formal memberships for many respondents, and were important activities for many other.

Of the 486 respondents who were engaged in some kind of organizational activity, about three-fifths (291) belonged only to church connected groups, and 86.5% (425) held at least half of their memberships in church affiliated groups. Respondents who held any memberships generally belonged to a church. Only one-fifth (99) of those having at least one membership reported no church affiliation.

5. Future Organizational Activity

To determine the demand that might be made on respondents' time in the future and to obtain some idea of how active formal organizations would be in comparison with their present level of activity, respondents were asked if they expected to be more or less active in each organization to which they belonged in the future. Referring to the first organization mentioned, only 35.9% (101) expected to be more active, 51.5% (145) expected no change and 12.6% (35) expected to be less active. Of the total sample, 60.7% (435) either belonged to no organizations or gave no answer to this question. Reasons given for expecting to be more active included the fact the respondent would have more time, there was more to do in the club, or because the respondent enjoyed it or wanted to become more involved. The main reasons for expecting to be less active included lack of time, old age and poor health.

Of the total sample, 195 (27.2%) respondents said they would like to join another organization. Thirty-three of these wanted to join more than one. Preference was expressed for athletic (31.3% or 61), fraternal (28.7% or 56), and service clubs (15.4% or 30).

6. Other Official Positions

In addition to these questions regarding present organizational involvement, respondents were asked if there were any other official positions they had ever held in the community, such as School Board, Church Executive or other committee memberships, and if there were, to specify the position and the organization. The number of official positions ever held and the kinds of organizations in which they were held are discussed below.

Education was directly related to having ever held an official position in a voluntary organization, as shown in Table IV - 12.

Table IV - 12

Official Positions Ever Held In Voluntary
Organizations, By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>Positions Ever Held</u> <u>One Or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0 - 9 years	201	89.7	23	10.3	224
10 - 11 years	168	82.0	37	18.0	205
12 years	144	81.4	33	18.6	177
College	72	75.8	23	24.2	95
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	585	83.5	116	16.5	701

(P < .02)

The proportion of respondents who had held some official position in a voluntary association rose steadily from 10.3% to 24.2% as educational attainment rose from 9 years or less to college.

Occupation was also directly related to this variable, as Table IV - 13 shows.

Table IV - 13

Official Positions Ever Held In Voluntary
Organizations, By Occupation

Positions Ever Held

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>One Or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, 3	81	76.4	25	23.6	106
Hollingshead 4	90	76.9	27	23.1	117
Hollingshead 5, 6, 7	123	90.4	13	9.6	136
Housewives	241	84.3	45	15.7	286
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	535	82.9	110	17.1	645

(P < .01)

The proportion of respondents who had ever held an official position in a voluntary organization rose from 9.6% of those in the lower occupational category, Hollingshead 5, 6, and 7, to 23.6% of those in occupations classified as Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3. Slightly fewer housewives had held such positions than had the sample as a whole.

The relationship between income and official positions ever held in voluntary organizations, while tending to be direct, was not as consistent as were those for education and occupation. This relationship is shown in Table IV - 14.

Table IV - 14
Official Positions Ever Held In Voluntary
Organizations, By Income

	<u>Positions Ever Held</u>				
<u>Income</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>One Or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	49	84.5	9	15.5	58
\$3,000 - \$5,499	143	81.7	32	18.3	175
\$5,500 - \$7,999	155	88.1	21	11.9	176
\$8,000 and over	128	75.3	42	24.7	170
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	475	82.0	104	18.0	579

(P < .02)

The \$5,500 to \$7,999 income bracket contained the smallest proportion of respondents ever holding voluntary official positions (11.9%). Except for this figure, the relationship would have been direct, as the next lowest proportion was in the lowest income group (15.5%) and the highest proportion was in the highest group (24.7%).

B. Church Involvements

This section deals with the church involvements of sample members. Data available include information on church affiliation, church attendance, the number of hours spent in church affairs in summer and in winter and future plans for church activity. Sixty-five per cent of the respondents reported some kind of church affiliation. Few who belonged to any organization did not have membership in a church.

1. Church Affiliation

The church affiliations reported by the 465 respondents giving church identifications are given in Table IV - 15 in order of decreasing number of members.

Table IV - 15

Church Affiliation Of Respondents

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	225	31.4
United Church	164	22.9
Roman Catholic	137	19.1
Anglican	42	5.9
Lutheran	42	5.9
Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Russian Orthodox and Ukrainian Greek Catholic	33	4.6
Baptist	22	3.1
Protestant Sects	17	2.4
Seventh Day Adventists and Latter Day Saints	8	1.1
No response	27	3.8
TOTAL	747	100.0

For cross-tabulation purposes religious affiliation was collapsed into four groups: (1) Roman Catholics, (2) United Church and Anglican together, (3) other denominations and (4) non-affiliated. There was no relationship between church affiliation and sex or marital status. Ethnicity, generation, all three indices of socio-economic status (education, occupation and income) and age were all significantly related to church affiliation.

Table IV - 16 shows the relationship between church affiliation and ethnicity of respondent.

Table IV - 16

Church Affiliation By Ethnicity

Denomination

<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United And Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>None</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canadian	102	20.0	166	32.5	79	15.5	163	32.0	510
British or U.S.	7	9.2	32	42.1	5	6.6	32	42.1	76
European	27	27.6	6	6.1	37	37.8	28	28.6	98
TOTAL	136	19.9	204	29.8	121	17.7	223	32.6	684

(P < .001)

British and American respondents had the highest proportions of Anglican or United Church followers and of non-affiliated people of any ethnic group (42.1% each) and the lowest proportions of Roman Catholics (9.2%) and "Other" denominations (6.6%). People of European background had the highest proportions of any group of Roman Catholics (27.6%) or "Other" denominations -- Lutheran, Baptist, Orthodox, Sects, etc. -- (37.8%) and the lowest proportions of Anglican and United Church followers (6.1%) and non-affiliates (28.6%). The "Canadian" respondents had medial proportions in each of the religious groups, with roughly one-third in one of the two major protestant denominations and roughly one-third "non-affiliates".

The relationship between religious affiliation and education is shown in Table IV - 17.

Table IV - 17

Church Affiliation By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United And Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>None</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
9 years or less	54	24.9	42	19.4	49	22.6	72	33.2	217
10 - 11 years	42	20.9	65	32.3	32	15.9	62	30.8	201
12 years	28	15.8	65	36.7	24	13.6	60	33.9	177
College	11	12.2	34	37.8	16	17.8	29	32.2	90
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	135	19.7	206	30.1	121	17.7	223	32.6	685

(P < .001)

Education was inversely related to Roman Catholicism and directly related to Anglican or United Church affiliation. The proportion of Roman Catholics decreased steadily from 24.9% to 12.2% as education increased from nine years or less to college. The proportion of Anglicans and United Church worshippers increased with education from 19.4% to 37.8%. Affiliation with "other" denominations was related in a curvilinear fashion to education with more people in the lowest (22.6%) and highest (17.8%) levels belonging to these churches than in the middle levels. People with twelve years of education had slightly more "non-affiliates" (33.9%), and those with ten or eleven years fewer (30.8%) than did either those with little education (33.2%) of those with college (32.2%).

Table IV - 18 shows the relationship between church affiliation and income.

Table IV - 18

Church Affiliation By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United And Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>None</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Less than \$3,000	10	16.9	17	28.8	12	20.3	20	33.9	59
\$3,000 - \$5,499	42	24.7	39	22.9	35	20.6	54	31.8	170
\$5,500 - \$7,999	33	19.3	45	26.3	27	15.8	66	38.6	171
\$8,000 and more	21	12.4	64	37.9	27	16.0	57	33.7	169
TOTAL	106	18.6	165	29.0	101	17.8	197	34.6	569

(P < .001)

There was a curvilinear relationship between income and Roman Catholicism, such that people earning \$3,000 to \$5,499 per year were the most likely to be Catholics (24.7%). There was a curvilinear relationship between income and affiliation with the Anglican or United Church, such that more people in the highest (37.9%) and lowest (28.8%) income brackets were United or Anglican. Affiliation with "other" denominations was inversely related to income, with 20.3% and 20.6% of the two lower income groups belonging to these churches and 15.8% and 16.0% of the upper income groups doing so. There was a curvilinear relationship between "non-affiliation" and income, such that more people in the \$5,500 to \$7,999 income group (38.6%) were not affiliated with any church.

The relationship between church affiliation and occupation is shown in Table IV - 19.

Table IV - 19

Church Affiliation By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United And Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>None</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1 & 2	11	17.2	28	43.8	9	14.1	16	25.0	64
Hollingshead 3 & 4	24	29.9	47	31.2	22	14.3	61	39.6	154
Hollingshead 5 & 6	29	24.6	24	20.3	26	22.0	39	33.1	118
Hollingshead 7 & Not Working	12	16.4	25	34.2	7	9.6	29	39.7	73
Housewives	61	22.3	79	28.8	57	20.8	77	28.1	274
TOTAL	137	20.1	203	29.7	121	17.7	222	32.5	683

(P < .01)

There was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and Roman Catholicism, such that more people in the middle occupation groups were Catholics: 29.9% of those in Hollingshead 3 or 4 and 24.6% of those in Hollingshead 5 or 6 were so affiliated, as opposed to 17.2% of those in Hollingshead 1 or 2 and 16.4% of those in Hollingshead 7 or not working. There was a curvilinear relationship between occupation and affiliation with the Anglican or United Church, such that more people in the upper and lower occupational levels were so affiliated. That is, 43.8% of those in Hollingshead 1 or 2 and 34.2% of those in Hollingshead 7 or not working as opposed to 31.2% of those in Hollingshead 3 or 4 and 20.3% of those in Hollingshead 5 or 6 were Anglicans or United Church members. There was also a curvilinear relationship between occupation and affiliation with "other" denominations, such that more people in Hollingshead 5 or 6 (22.0%) were so affiliated.

Two occupational groups, Hollingshead 3 and 4 and Hollingshead 7 and Not-Working, contained high proportions of "non-affiliated" people; 39.6% and 39.7% respectively. Housewives followed fairly closely the pattern of affiliation of the total sample, with slightly more Roman Catholics and "Other" denomination members and slightly fewer "non-affiliated".

The relationship between age and church affiliation is shown in Table IV - 20.

Table IV - 20
Church Affiliation By Age

Age	<u>Affiliation</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Roman Catholic</u>		<u>United And Anglican</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>None</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
25 years and under	15	13.6	31	28.2	19	17.3	45	40.9	110
26 - 40 years	61	21.9	72	25.9	46	16.5	99	35.6	278
41 - 65 years	54	22.5	81	33.8	46	19.2	59	24.6	240
Over 65 years	6	10.0	22	36.7	10	16.7	22	36.7	60
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	136	19.8	206	29.9	121	17.6	225	32.7	688

(P < .001)

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and Roman Catholicism, such that more people in the middle age groups were Catholic: 21.9% of those aged 26 to 40 and 22.5% of those ages 41 to 65, as opposed to 13.6% of those under 26 and 10.0% of those over 65 were so affiliated.

Affiliation with the Anglican or United Church was directly related to age: 28.2% and 25.9% of the two younger age groups, as opposed to 33.8% and 36.7% of the older groups, were so affiliated.

There was a curvilinear relationship between age and affiliation with "other" denominations, such that more people aged 41 to 65 (19.2%) indicated this affiliation. There was a curvilinear relationship between age and "non-affiliation", such that only 24.6% of those aged 41 to 65 were non-affiliated, whereas over 35% of each other age group were non-affiliated.

2. Time Spent In Church Activities

Respondents were asked (a) how often they attended church, (b) how much time they spent in church activities in summer and in winter, and (c) how much time they expected to spend in church activities in the future.

(a) Church Attendance

About half of those affiliated with a church attended once a week or more, one-fifth attended occasionally, and 18.7% attended fairly regularly (at least once a month but less than weekly), as Table IV - 21 shows.

Table IV - 21

Church Attendance

<u>Rate Of Attendance</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Affiliated, but never attended	44	9.1
1 - 4 times a year	103	21.2
Once a month	12	2.5
2 - 3 times a month	79	16.2
Once a week	207	42.8
More than once a week	40	8.2
	—	—
TOTAL	485 *	100.0

* 232 respondents were not affiliated with a church or gave no answer.

Church attendance was significantly related only to sex. This relationship is shown in Table IV - 22.

Table IV - 22

Church Attendance By Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Attendance</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Once Weekly Or Whenever There Is A Service</u>		<u>Occasionally</u>		<u>Never</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	88	44.7	85	43.1	24	12.2	197
Female	163	56.6	105	36.5	20	6.9	288
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	251	51.7	190	39.2	44	9.1	485

(P < .02)

More females than males attended church regularly (56.6% vs. 44.7%). More males attended occasionally or never.

(b) Time Spent In Church-Related Activities

Although considerably more time was spent in voluntary association activity in winter than in summer, there was very little difference shown in the amount of time spent in church affairs (including church services) between summer and winter, as shown in Table IV - 23.

Table IV - 23

Time Spent In Church Affairs In Summer And In Winter

<u>Hours Per Month</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Affiliated, but no time spent	125	26.9	120	25.8
1 - 2	62	13.3	59	12.5
3 - 5	170	36.5	174	37.3
6 - 10	60	12.8	64	12.6
11 - 15	23	5.0	24	5.3
16 - 40	22	4.8	23	4.9
41 or more	3	.7	3	.6
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	465 *	100.0	467 *	100.0

* About 35% (252 in summer and 250 in winter) of the respondents gave no answer or were not affiliated with a church.

As in the case of voluntary association activity, a few respondents were very active in church work (5.5% spending at least 16 hours per month). The largest proportion spent little or no time beyond actual services (49.8% spending between 1 and 5 hours per month).

No significant relationships were found between the time spent in church affairs and any of the independent variables.

Only 12.9% (60) of those affiliated with a church reported any special duties such as being on church committees (34), teaching Sunday School (13) or singing in the choir (5). Sixty-five subjects were involved in special projects in the past year. These were mainly social and money-raising events.

(c) Future Plans Regarding Church Activity

Twenty per cent (141) of the sample expected to be more active in church affairs in the future. Of the 94 who gave reasons for expected increase in involvement, most (53) said that they would have more time, while seventeen respondents said they enjoyed such activity and 14 felt it to be a personal obligation. Only 40 (5.6%) respondents expected to be less active -- mostly because of health or age. Almost half (49.7% - 270) expected no change in their level of activity.

SUMMARY

IV. Organizational Involvements

In this chapter, we have examined the organizational involvements of people in Edmonton, with regard to both formal organizations and churches. These were discussed separately.

A. Formal Organizations

The indices used to measure involvement in formal organizations included number of organization memberships, proportion of meetings attended, proportion of organizations in which the respondent held an office, and time spent in organizational activities. Also, planned future involvement and all voluntary official positions ever held were discussed.

Most of the respondents belonged to either one (43.1%) or two (22.6%) organizations, although 20.6% did not belong to any. People with several memberships tended to be between 41 and 50 years of age, married, and of British or American ethnic background. The indices of social status - education, income and occupation - were all directly related to number of organizational memberships.

More people attended meetings in winter than in summer, as several organizations held no meetings in summer. About half (43.3% in summer and 58.5% in winter) of the respondents who indicated meeting attendance, attended every meeting. None of the independent variables were significantly related to proportion of meetings attended in summer, but sex and occupation were related to this variable in winter. Females were more likely to attend every meeting than were males. Occupation was directly related to proportion of meetings attended.

Only 10.4% of the sample held any offices or performed any regular duties in any of their organizations. Roughly half of these held major offices.

Again, people tended to spend more time in organizational activities in winter than in summer. The most common time expenditure was 2 to 5 hours per month, with 21.6% in summer and 27.3% in winter reporting this amount. None of the independent variables were significantly related to this variable, in summer or in winter.

Church-related organizations were the only formal memberships for 40.6% of the sample and most other respondents, who mentioned other organizations, also belonged to church-connected groups.

The annual dues for the respondents' first-mentioned organization, exclusive of church membership, were most likely to be under \$25, with 56.4% having dues under \$10.

Roughly one-third of the respondents who indicated expected future involvement anticipated greater involvement, and about one-half expected to maintain their present level of involvement. About one-quarter of the sample wanted to join another organization.

When asked what official positions they had ever held in voluntary associations, only 117 respondents indicated they had held such positions, and most of these (73) had held only one. The most frequently mentioned kinds of organizations in which these positions had been held were church (34.9%) and service (33.0%) organizations. Age and the three indices of social class were all directly related to this variable.

B. Church Involvements

The indices used to measure church involvement included affiliation, attendance, time spent in church affairs, and expected future involvement.

Almost one-third (31.4%) of the Edmonton sample were not affiliated with a church. United Church of Canada had the leading church

affiliation, with 22.9% of the sample so affiliated, followed by Roman Catholic (19.1%), and Anglican and Lutheran (5.9%) each. For purposes of cross-tabulation, religious affiliation was considered in terms of four groups: Roman Catholic, Anglican and United Church, other denominations, and non-affiliated.

The characteristics of Roman Catholics and people of "other" denominations (Lutheran, Baptist, Sects, Orthodox, Mormon, etc.) were very similar. Affiliates of both were most likely to be between the ages of 41 and 65, to be of European ethnic background, to have 9 or fewer years of education and to earn \$3,000 to \$5,499 annually. Roman Catholics, however, were most likely to be employed in Hollingshead 3 or 4 occupations, whereas people of "other" denominations were most likely to work in Hollingshead 5 or 6 occupations. Anglican and United Church members were most likely to be over 65 years old, of British or American ethnicity, to have college educations, to earn \$8,000 per year or more and to be employed in Hollingshead 1 or 2 categories. Non-affiliated respondents were most likely to be young - under 26 years of age, of British or American ethnicity, to have 12 years of education, to earn between \$5,500 and \$7,999 annually, and to be unemployed (retired, etc.) or to work in Hollingshead 7, 3 or 4 occupations.

Half (51.0%) of those affiliated with a church attended once a week or more. Another 18.7% attended at least once a month and 9.1% never attended, although claiming affiliation. More females than males attended church regularly. None of the other independent variables were significantly related to church attendance.

There was very little difference in time spent in church affairs between summer and winter. Roughly one-quarter of those affiliated spent no time in church affairs and 49.8% spent between 1 and 5 hours per month. Time spent in church affairs was not significantly related to any of the independent variables.

Only 60 people reported having special duties such as being on church committees, teaching Sunday School, etc. Sixty-five had been involved in special church projects (mainly social and fund-raising events) in the past year.

Regarding future activity in church affairs, one-fifth of the sample expected to become more active, half expected no change, and 5.6% anticipated less involvement.

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL INVOLVEMENTS

To obtain information about the types and extent of informal associations that characterized residents of Edmonton, respondents were asked how many close friends they had, how many of their friends lived in the same community, and how often they saw each of their three closest friends. This chapter will discuss the responses to these questions, as well as the responses to the Srole Anomie Scale -- a five-item index of felt social isolation, of lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life, and of generalized despair.

The relevance of this information to the establishment of adequate and meaningful recreational programs is readily apparent. If programs are to meet the desires of the residents, they will have to be tailored to the existent patterns of friendship if these are strong, or they will have to be set up in order to facilitate the involvement of more or less socially isolated individuals if there are not already strong informal patterns of association.

A. Close Friends

Respondents were asked the question: "How many really close friends would you say you have -- people you trust and can share confidences with?" The distribution of the responses obtained is shown in Table V - 1.

Table V - 1

Number Of Close Friends

<u>Number Of Friends</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
None	36	5.0
1 - 2	99	13.8
3 - 4	154	21.5
5 - 7	141	19.7
8 - 10	101	14.1
11 - 15	71	9.9
16 or more	88	12.3
No response	27	3.7
	---	---
TOTAL	717	100.0

The data show that most respondents reported some friendships -- just 5.0% said they had no close friends. Over half the respondents had five or more friends, while 12.3% had 16 or more.

Sex, age and occupation were significantly related to the number of close friends. Marital status, ethnicity, generation, education and income were not. As Table V - 2 shows, males tend to have more friends than females.

Table V - 2

Number Of Close Friends By Sex

Number Of Close Friends

<u>Sex</u>	<u>0 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 7</u>		<u>8 - 10</u>		<u>11+</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	51	16.9	47	15.9	64	21.6	42	14.2	93	31.4	297
Female	84	21.4	107	27.2	77	19.6	59	15.0	66	16.8	393
<hr/>											
TOTAL	135	19.6	154	22.3	141	20.4	101	14.6	159	23.0	690

(P < .0001)

Females were more apt to report 4 or less close friends (48.6%) than were males (32.8%); while 31.4% of the males reported 11 or more friends, this was true for only 16.8% of the females.

Age of respondent showed a significant direct relationship with the number of close friends. Those between the ages of 41 and 50 had the highest percentage (30.9%) with eleven or more close friends. Respondents over 50 years of age had the highest proportion with two or less friends (18.6%). This is shown in Table V - 3.

Table V - 3

Number Of Close Friends By Age

Number Of Close Friends

<u>Age</u>	<u>0 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 7</u>		<u>8 - 10</u>		<u>11+</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18-25 years	18	16.2	32	28.8	24	21.6	13	11.7	24	21.6	111
26-40 years	61	21.6	66	23.4	59	20.9	51	18.1	45	16.0	282
41-50 years	29	19.5	28	18.8	27	18.1	19	12.8	46	30.9	149
51 years and over	27	18.6	27	18.6	30	20.7	17	11.7	44	30.3	145
<hr/>											
TOTAL	135	19.7	153	22.3	140	20.4	100	14.6	159	23.1	687

(P < .02)

Occupation was also significantly related to the number of close friends. Respondents with occupations in Hollingshead Group 4 (clerical and salesworkers) tended to have the most friends, as 30.8% reported having 11 or more friends. Housewives reported the least number of friends: 23.6% indicated they had only 2 or fewer close friends. This is shown in Table V- 4.

Table V - 4

Number Of Close Friends By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number Of Close Friends</u>										<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 7</u>		<u>8 - 10</u>		<u>11+</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, 3	14	14.0	14	14.0	24	24.0	20	20.0	28	28.0	100
Hollingshead 4	16	13.7	21	17.9	24	20.5	20	17.1	36	30.8	117
Hollingshead 5, 6, 7	26	19.3	27	20.0	27	20.0	22	16.3	33	24.4	135
Housewives & Unemployed	66	23.6	82	29.3	55	19.6	35	12.5	42	15.0	280
TOTAL	122	19.3	144	22.8	130	20.6	97	15.3	139	22.0	632

(P < .001)

In summary, over half of the respondents in the Edmonton survey had five or more close friends. Older respondents, males, clerical and sales-worker employees were most likely to have the most friends. Housewives and those aged 25 - 40 tended to have the fewest friends. The number of friends was not related to marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income.

After respondents were asked how many close friends they had, they were asked, "How many live in this community?" The distribution of responses obtained is shown in Table V - 5.

Table V - 5

Proportion Of Friends Living In The Same Community

As Respondent

<u>Proportion Of Friends</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
100%	323	45.1
50 - 99%	183	25.5
25 - 49%	73	10.2
1 - 24%	23	3.2
None	52	7.3
No Response	63	8.7
	—	—
TOTAL	717	100.0

Almost half of the respondents (45.1%) reported that all of their close friends lived in Edmonton. In addition, a quarter of the respondents said that one-half or more of their closest friends lived in the same community as they did.

Generation, education and occupation were significantly related to the proportion of close friends that were living in the same community. Sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation and income did not show any statistically significant relationship to this variable.

It was interesting that second generation respondents tended to have the most close friends living in Edmonton. While 54.9% of the second generation respondents reported 100% of their friends residing in Edmonton, only 47.4% of the first and 46.5% of the third generation reported the same. This is shown in Table V - 6.

Table V - 6

Proportion of Close Friends Living In Edmonton By Generation

<u>Proportion Of Close Friends Living In Edmonton</u>							
<u>Generation</u>	<u>100 %</u>		<u>50 - 99 %</u>		<u>0 - 49 %</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
1st	72	47.4	41	27.0	39	25.7	152
2nd	124	54.9	66	29.2	36	15.9	226
3rd or more	118	46.5	67	26.4	69	27.2	254
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	314	49.7	174	27.5	144	22.8	632

(P < .05)

Education was inversely related to the proportion of close friends living in Edmonton.* Those with Grades 0 - 9 had the most friends living in the community: 57.5% reported that all of their friends lived within the city. Respondents with a university education had the least number of friends living in the community: only 24.2% indicated that all of their friends lived within the city. This is illustrated in Table V - 7.

Table V - 7

Proportion Of Close Friends Living In Edmonton By Education

Proportion Of Friends In Edmonton

<u>Education</u>	<u>100 %</u>		<u>50 - 99 %</u>		<u>0 - 49 %</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	115	57.5	49	24.5	36	18.0	200
Grades 10 - 11	98	51.3	49	25.7	44	23.0	191
Grade 12	86	51.2	44	26.2	38	22.6	168
University	22	24.2	39	42.9	30	33.0	91
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	321	49.4	181	27.8	148	22.8	650

(P < .001)

Occupation showed a significant relationship with the proportion of close friends living in the community. The most significant differences exist between the first three groups of the Hollingshead occupation categories (professionals, executives, business managers and administrative personnel) and the other occupational categories with respect to those who reported that all of their close friends live in Edmonton: whereas only 39.4% of the Hollingshead 1, 2 and 3 groups reported friends residing locally, Hollingshead Group 4 reported 52.6%, Hollingshead 5, 6 and 7 reported 55.0% and Housewives reported 49.0%. This is shown in Table V - 8.

Table V - 8

Proportion Of Close Friends Living In Edmonton By Occupation

Per Cent Of Close Friends In Edmonton

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>100 %</u>		<u>50 - 99 %</u>		<u>49% Or Less</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, 3	37	39.4	39	41.5	18	19.1	94
Hollingshead 4	60	52.6	35	30.7	19	16.7	114
Hollingshead 5, 6, 7	71	55.0	30	23.3	28	21.7	129
Housewives	129	49.0	64	24.3	70	26.6	263
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	297	49.5	168	28.0	135	22.5	600

(P < .01)

In summary, almost one-half of the respondents reported that all of their close friends lived in Edmonton (49.5%). Second generation Canadians were most likely to have all their friends living in Edmonton. Education was inversely related to having all friends living in the community, with housewives least likely to have all of their close friends living in Edmonton. Those in the higher occupational levels were less apt to have all of their friends living in Edmonton when compared with the rest of the sample.

Responses to the question of how often the respondent saw his/her closest friend are given in Table V - 9.

Table V - 9

Responses To:

"How Often Do You See Your Closest Friend?"

<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
At least once a day	118	16.4
Once every two days	50	7.0
Twice a week or so	57	8.0
Once a week or so	230	32.1
Two - three times a month	73	10.2
Once a month, seldom	80	11.2
2 - 6 times a year	37	5.2
Once a year or so	15	2.1
Never	1	0.1
No Response	56	7.7
	—	—
TOTAL	717	100.0

Almost three-quarters of the respondents saw their closest friend at least once a week, while 16.4% saw their closest friend at least once a day. Age, marital status, ethnicity and income were all significantly related to how often the respondent saw his or her closest friend. Sex, generation, education and occupation were not related to the frequency of seeing the best friend.

There was a significant inverse relationship between age and seeing the best friend every day. Young respondents were most likely to see their best friend every day, while respondents over 50 years of age were least likely to. This is shown in Table V - 10

Table V - 10

Frequency Of Seeing Best Friend By Age

How Often See Best Friend?

<u>Age</u>	<u>Daily</u>		<u>Twice A Week</u>		<u>Once A Week</u>		<u>Less</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 - 25 years	31	28.2	23	20.9	36	32.7	20	18.2	110
26 - 40 years	44	16.1	52	19.0	92	33.6	86	31.4	274
41 - 50 years	29	20.9	18	12.9	49	35.3	43	30.9	139
51 years or more	14	10.3	14	10.3	52	38.2	56	41.2	136
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	118	17.9	107	16.2	229	34.7	205	31.1	659

(P < .001)

Marital status was significantly related to the frequency of the respondent seeing his/her best friend. Those who were not married reported seeing their best friend daily over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as often as those who were married: 14.0% vs. 39.2%. The data are shown in Table V - 11.

Table V - 11

Frequency Of Seeing Best Friend By Marital Status

How Often See Best Friend?

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Daily</u>		<u>Twice A Week</u>		<u>Once A Week</u>		<u>Less</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Married	78	14.0	91	16.3	199	35.6	191	34.2	559
Non-married	40	39.2	16	15.7	31	30.4	15	14.7	102
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	118	17.9	107	16.2	230	34.8	206	31.2	661

(P < .001)

Ethnicity was related to frequency of seeing the best friend. Respondents born in Canada were most likely to see their best friend daily (18.9%) or at least twice a week (17.7%). Those born in the United States or Great Britain were least likely to see their best friend often, while respondents born in other European countries (Austria, Germany, Slavic or Scandinavian) had the highest proportion of respondents seeing their best friend weekly (50.0%). See Table V - 12.

Table V - 12

Frequency Of Seeing Best Friend By Ethnicity

How Often See Best Friend?

<u>Where Respondent Was Born</u>	<u>Daily</u>		<u>Twice A Week</u>		<u>Once A Week</u>		<u>Less</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Canada	92	18.9	86	17.7	157	32.3	151	31.1	486
U.S. or Gr.Britain	13	17.6	11	14.9	24	32.4	26	35.1	74
Other European	12	12.8	8	8.5	47	50.0	27	28.7	94
TOTAL	117	17.9	105	16.1	228	34.9	204	31.2	654

(P < .03)

Income exhibited a significant relationship with the frequency of seeing the best friend. Respondents making less than \$3,000 were most apt to (both) see their best friend daily as well as less than weekly (24.5% and 39.6%). Those with an annual income of between \$5,500 and \$7,999 most frequently reported seeing their best friend weekly (39.4%), while those making \$8,000 or over annually had the highest percentage of respondents seeing their friends twice a week (21.6%). See Table V - 13.

Table V - 13

Frequency Of Seeing Best Friend, By Income

How Often See Best Friend?

<u>Income</u>	<u>Daily</u>		<u>Twice A Week</u>		<u>Weekly</u>		<u>Less</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	13	24.5	6	11.3	13	24.5	21	39.6	53
\$3,000 - \$5,499	37	22.8	21	13.0	59	36.4	45	27.8	162
\$5,500 - \$7,999	25	14.7	23	13.5	67	39.4	55	32.4	170
\$8,000 & over	21	12.6	36	21.6	58	34.7	52	31.1	167
<hr/>									
TOTAL	96	17.4	86	15.6	197	35.7	173	31.3	552

(P < .04)

In summary, almost three-quarters of the respondents saw their closest friend at least once a week, while over 16% saw their best friend every day. Young, unmarried respondents (single, widowed, divorced or separated) born in Canada were most likely to see their best friend every day. Respondents earning \$8,000 per year or over had the highest proportion seeing their best friend twice a week, while those earning under \$3,000 per year had the highest proportion seeing their best friend daily, and also the highest proportion seeing their best friend less than once a week.

B. The Srole Anomie Scale

The Srole Anomie Scale is a five-item index of felt social isolation of lack of involvement with the social forces that govern one's life, and of generalized despair. The five questions and the distribution of answers for each question are given in Table V - 14.

Table V - 14

Questions Making Up The Srole Anomie Scale

	<u>Agree</u>		<u>Disagree</u>		<u>No Response</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1. Nowadays, a person has to live pretty much for today, and let tomorrow take care of itself.	179	25.0	528	73.6	10	1.4
2. In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.	232	32.4	461	64.3	24	3.4
3. It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.	161	22.5	538	75.0	18	2.5
4. There's little use in writing to government officials, because they aren't really interested in the problems of the average man.	312	43.5	362	50.5	43	6.0
5. These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count upon.	327	45.6	366	51.1	23	3.2

The scale is scored simply by assigning a value of "1" to each item which is positively endorsed by the respondent -- making the possible range of scores from "0" (low) to "5" (high). The distribution of scores obtained for the Edmonton sample is given in Table V - 15.

Table V - 15

Anomie Scores

<u>Score</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
0	183	25.5
1	182	25.4
2	134	18.7
3	99	13.8
4	86	12.0
5	25	3.5
No Response	8	1.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	717	100.0

The data indicate that the total sample exhibited a fairly low degree of anomie, with over half (50.9%) scoring 0 or 1, i.e. answering yes to no more than one question. Over one-quarter (29.3%) scored 3 or higher.

The Anomie score was not related significantly to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, or generation. It was inversely related to all four indices of social class: education, occupation of respondent, occupation of respondent's mate and income.

Education showed a consistent inverse relationship with the Anomie score. This is shown in Table V - 16.

Table V - 16

Anomie Score By Education

<u>Education</u>	<u>Anomie Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 - 5</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0-9	84	37.5	81	36.2	59	26.3	224
Grades 10-11	106	51.5	74	35.9	26	12.6	206
Grade 12	106	58.9	57	31.7	17	9.4	180
University	66	70.2	20	21.3	8	8.5	94
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	362	51.4	232	33.0	110	15.6	704

(P < .001)

The lower the educational level, the higher the Anomie score tended to be and vice-versa. For example, for those with between 0 - 9 years of formal education, 26.3% scored in the range of 3 to 5, while of those respondents with university training, only 8.5% scored in the same range.

Table V - 17 shows that occupation is also inversely related to the Anomie.

Table V - 17

Anomie Score By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Anomie Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 - 5</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1,2,3	72	67.9	26	24.5	8	7.5	106
Hollingshead 4	69	58.0	35	29.4	15	12.6	119
Hollingshead 5,6,7	51	37.2	55	40.1	31	22.6	137
Housewives	138	48.3	99	34.6	49	17.1	286
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	330	50.9	215	33.2	103	15.9	648

(P < .0001)

The data show that 67.9% of those in the top three occupational levels had very low Anomie scores (0-1), while only 37.2% of those in the three lowest occupational levels did so. Conversely, only 7.5% of those in the higher occupational levels had high Anomie scores of 3 - 5, while 22.6% of those in the three lowest occupational levels had high Anomie scores.

Income was also found to be inversely related to the Anomie Score. However, those in the second lowest income level (\$3,000 - \$5,499) had high Anomie scores than did those in the very lowest level. This is shown in Table V - 18.

Table V - 18

Anomie Score By Income

<u>Income</u>	<u>Anomie Score</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 1</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>3 - 5</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
\$0 - \$2,999	27	48.2	21	37.5	8	14.3	56
\$3,000-\$5,499	74	42.3	66	37.7	35	20.0	175
\$5,500-\$7,999	99	55.9	53	29.9	25	14.1	177
\$8,000 or more	106	61.3	49	28.3	18	10.4	173
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	306	52.7	189	32.5	86	14.8	581

(P < .02)

The Anomie Score was also cross-tabulated with the number of friends respondents had and with the proportion of their close friends who lived in the same community, and with the frequency of seeing their best friend. Only one relationship was statistically significant: the number of close friends was inversely related with the Anomie Score. Respondents with high Anomie scores had the highest proportion with two close friends or less, while respondents with medial Anomie scores of 2 to 3 had the highest proportion with eleven or more. The data are presented in Table V - 19.

Table V - 19

Number Of Close Friends By Anomie Score

<u>Anomie Score</u>	<u>Number Of Close Friends</u>										<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 2</u>		<u>3 - 4</u>		<u>5 - 7</u>		<u>8 - 10</u>		<u>11</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
0 - 1	56	15.9	81	23.0	80	22.7	57	16.2	78	22.2	352
2 - 3	37	16.5	53	23.7	45	20.1	31	13.8	58	25.9	224
4 - 5	39	36.4	19	17.8	15	14.0	12	11.2	22	20.6	107
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	132	19.3	153	22.4	140	20.5	100	14.6	158	23.1	683

(P < .001)

The Anomie Score was not significantly related to the proportion of close friends who lived in the same community, nor with the frequency of seeing the best friend.

SUMMARY

V. Social Involvements

A. Involvement With Close Friends

Over half of the Edmonton respondents had five or more close friends. Those having the most friends tended to be older, males, employed in clerical or sales positions. Housewives and those aged 25 - 40 years generally had the fewest friends.

Almost one-half of the subjects reported that all of their close friends lived in Edmonton. Second generation respondents were more likely than either first or third or more generation Canadians to report that all of their friends were living in Edmonton. Respondents with less education and employed in manual or blue-collar work were most likely to have all of their friends living in Edmonton, while housewives were the least likely to say the same.

Most respondents saw their best friend at least once a week. Young respondents, those who were born in Canada, and those who were not married were most likely to see their best friend every day. Income was related to frequency of seeing the best friend, with those earning less than \$3,000 per year having the highest proportion seeing their best friend less than once a week. Respondents earning over \$8,000 per year had the highest proportion seeing their best friend twice a week.

B. Anomie Scale

The Srole Anomie Scale consists of five questions designed to measure the respondent's attitude of social isolation or feeling of lack of involvement with the social institutions with which a person comes into contact. The total sample showed a low degree of anomie, with over half of the respondents answering "yes" to no more than one question.

The only independent variables significantly related to the Anomie Score were all indices of socio-economic status, which were all inversely related to the Anomie Score, i.e. respondents with higher levels of education, occupation and income tended to have lower Anomie scores, and vice-versa. Income showed the only relationship that was not consistently inverse. Respondents earning from \$3,000 to \$5,499 per year had a higher proportion with high scores than did the respondents earning under \$3,000 per year.

When the Anomie Score was cross-tabulated with the number of friends, the proportion of close friends living in the same community and the frequency of seeing the best friend, only the number of friends showed a significant inverse relationship with the Anomie Score. Respondents with fewer friends tended to have higher Anomie scores, while respondents with medial . Anomie scores had the highest proportion with eleven friends or more.

CHAPTER VI

LEISURE TIME USAGE AND AVAILABILITY

It is particularly difficult to obtain an accurate index of the amount of time an individual has at his discretion to pursue non-work activities. Chapter III outlined the work involvements of the respondents, and Chapter IV dealt with non-work time commitments such as voluntary associations and church activities. The present chapter presents information on leisure time availability, based on use of two different indices:

(a) Respondents were presented with a list of 20 activities and were asked to indicate the number of hours they spent per month at each of them in summer and in winter (respondents were also given an opportunity to indicate "other activities"). As an index of the total amount of leisure time respondents had at their disposal, the number of hours reportedly spent in all these activities was totalled separately for summer and winter. Such data cannot be viewed as valid and reliable indications of the actual amounts of discretionary time available to each respondent, but rather as relative indices of such time useful for rating respondents on the amount of free time available.

(b) A second index consisted of direct questions asked of all respondents: "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer? and in winter?" Housewives were also asked: "How many hours are there between the bedtime of children under 12 years of age and your bedtime during the school year?", and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?"

Results of the first index will be reported in Section "A" of this chapter. Section "B" will report results of the second index, while later chapters will provide a survey of actual leisure time activities.

A. Leisure Time Based Upon Reported Participation In Specific Activities

The total amount of leisure time based on the first index is found in Table VI - 1. This was obtained by summing the hours per month spent by each respondent in the 20 activities listed. Two-thirds of the respondents reported spending 200 or less hours per month (about 50 hours per week) in such leisure activities. One-third spent 125 hours or less, and over half of the respondents spent between 126 - 275 hours per month in these leisure activities. About 13% reported spending over 275 hours per month (about 69 hours per week) in leisure activities. Thus respondents reported a high degree of leisure time participation; as much or more time being spent in leisure as was spent in work.

Table VI - 1

Total Time Spent Per Month In Leisure Activities In Summer
And In Winter Based Upon Reported Usage of Specific Activities

<u>Hours/Month</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
20 or less	6	0.8	5	0.7
21 - 50	24	3.4	20	2.8
51 - 125	221	30.8	210	29.3
126 - 200	238	33.2	259	36.1
201 - 275	135	18.8	137	19.1
276 - 350	53	7.4	52	7.3
351 - 424	28	3.9	23	3.2
425 plus	10	1.4	9	1.3
No Response	2	0.3	2	0.3
	—	—	—	—
<u>TOTAL</u>	717	100.0	717	100.0

1. Winter

Total leisure time in winter was significantly related to sex, age and occupation. There was no significant relationship between the number of hours spent in leisure activities in winter and marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income.

Table VI - 2 shows that males tend to spend less time in leisure activities in winter than do females.

Table VI - 2

Total Leisure Time In Winter

Based Upon Reported Usage Of Specific Activities By Sex

Hours/Month Spent In Leisure Activities

<u>Sex</u>	<u>50 and Under</u>		<u>51 - 125</u>		<u>126 - 200</u>		<u>201 - 275</u>		<u>276 Plus</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	14	4.5	102	32.9	113	36.5	57	18.4	24	7.7	310
Female	11	2.7	107	26.5	146	36.1	80	19.8	60	14.9	404
<hr/>											
TOTAL	25	3.5	209	29.3	259	36.3	137	19.2	84	11.8	714

(P < .02)

While 37.4% (116) of the males spent 125 hours per month or less in leisure activities in winter, 29.2% (118) of the females did the same. However, only 26.1% (81) of the males spent 201 or more hours in leisure activities, while 34.7% (140) of the females did the same.

Table VI - 3 shows that age is inversely related to the amount of time spent in leisure activities in winter. Only 24.1% (27) in the youngest age group (18 - 25) spent 125 or less hours per month in leisure activities, while 41.4% (63) of those 51 and over were in this category.

Table VI - 3

Total Leisure Time In Winter

Based Upon Reported Usage Of Specific Activities By Age

Hours Per Month Spent In Leisure Activities

<u>Age</u>	<u>0 - 125</u>		<u>126 - 200</u>		<u>201 Or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 - 25 years	27	24.1	42	37.5	43	38.4	112
26 - 40 years	82	27.9	111	37.8	101	34.4	294
41 - 50 years	63	40.9	54	35.1	37	24.0	154
51 years and over	63	41.4	50	32.9	39	25.7	152
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	235	33.0	257	36.1	220	30.9	712

(P < .004)

Only one of the indices of socio-economic status, occupation, was significantly related to the number of hours spent in leisure activities in winter. As shown in Table VI - 4 the data suggest few differences between employed occupational levels. The major difference is between housewives and those engaged in paid employment. Housewives tended to spend more time in leisure activities than did any other group, including those who were "unemployed, students or retired". It is interesting that 37% (20) of the unemployed reported only 125 hours or less in leisure activities per month.

Table VI - 4

Total Leisure Time In Winter

Based Upon Reported Participation In Specific Activities By

Occupation

Hours Per Month Spent In Leisure Activities

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>0 - 125</u>		<u>126 - 200</u>		<u>201 & More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, 3	37	34.9	46	43.4	23	21.7	106
Hollingshead 4	50	41.7	47	39.2	23	19.2	120
Hollingshead 5, 6, 7	56	40.3	51	36.7	32	23.0	139
Housewives	70	24.3	96	33.3	122	42.4	288
Unemployed *	20	37.0	14	25.9	20	37.1	54
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	233	32.6	254	36.8	220	30.6	707

(P < .001)

* Includes retired and students

2. Summer

Total leisure time in summer was not significantly related to sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education or income. There was a statistically significant relationship (P < .001) between occupation and the number of hours spent in leisure activities in summer. As in the winter, housewives tended to report a greater involvement than did gainfully employed respondents. Since the pattern of the relationship was virtually the same as that shown in Table VI - 4 for winter leisure time, the table will not be presented. However, as in winter, the data suggest few differences between employed occupational levels.

B. Leisure Time Available Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

When asked "How much free time a week do you usually have in summer and in winter?", over one-half said they had between 15 - 39 hours per week free, 15.6% (119) had less than 15 hours free and 27.6% (169) had forty or more hours free. Table VI - 5 gives this information, and shows that there is virtually no difference between the amount of free time reported in summer and in winter.

Table VI - 5

Leisure Time In Summer And Winter
Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

<u>Hours/Week</u>	<u>Summer</u>		<u>Winter</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
None	24	3.9	22	3.6
1 - 2	3	.5	2	.3
3 - 8	31	5.1	30	5.1
9 - 14	61	10.0	65	10.6
15 - 20	132	21.6	150	24.5
21 - 26	66	10.8	55	9.0
27 - 33	89	14.5	91	14.9
34 - 39	36	5.9	41	6.7
40 or more	169	27.7	156	25.3
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	611	100.0	612	100.0

As shown in Table VI - 6, men tended to report more free time than did women (while Table VI - 2 showed just the opposite when the amount of time reportedly spent in specific leisure winter activities was computed). Whereas 30.8% of the males reportedly had more than 40 hours per week of free time, only 21.1% of the females indicated the same.

Table VI - 6

Leisure Time Per Week In Winter

Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Sex

	<u>Hours Per Week Free</u>								
<u>Sex</u>	<u>0 - 14</u>		<u>15 - 20</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 +</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Male	50	17.9	56	20.1	87	31.2	86	30.8	279
Female	68	20.5	94	28.3	100	30.1	70	21.1	332
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	118	19.4	150	24.5	187	30.6	156	25.5	611

(P < .02)

Age showed a curvilinear relationship with the amount of free time reported both in summer and winter. Since the patterns of the relationships are essentially similar, only the data for the winter will be presented in Table VI - 7. Whereas 29.3% of those between the ages of 18 and 25 gave estimates of 40 hours of free time per week or more, 19.3% of those from 26 to 40, 16.2% of those from 41 to 50, and 47.4% of those 51 or over gave the same response; i.e. the young and the older age groups reported more free time than did either of the two middle age groups.

Again, reported free time is related to age in a much different way than was the total time reportedly spent in specific leisure activities (see Table VI - 3), where age was consistently inversely related to reported time spent in specific activities.

Table VI - 7

Leisure Time Per Week In Winter

Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Age

	<u>Hours Per Week Free</u>								
<u>Age</u>	<u>0 - 14</u>		<u>15 - 20</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 +</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
18 - 25 years	12	12.1	25	25.3	33	33.3	29	29.3	99
26 - 40 years	60	22.7	68	25.8	85	32.2	51	19.3	264
41 - 50 years	24	18.5	40	30.8	45	34.6	21	16.2	130
51 years and over	23	19.8	16	13.8	22	19.0	55	47.4	116
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	119	19.5	149	24.5	185	30.4	156	25.6	609

(P < .001)

The significant relationship between reported free time and occupation in winter also exhibited a pattern contrary to that presented previously (See Table VI - 4), where there was little difference between those engaged in paid employment, but housewives tended to spend much more time in leisure activities than the others. The data presented in Table VI - 8 show relatively little difference between the different occupational levels, with housewives having the highest proportion reporting the smallest number of hours (22.8% or 50) and the lowest proportion reporting 40 or more hours per week free time, except for the clerical and salesworker category (Hollingshead 4).

Table VI - 8

Leisure Time Per Week In Winter

Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Hours Per Week Free</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>0 - 14</u>		<u>15 - 20</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 +</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Hollingshead 1, 2, 3	17	17.2	27	27.3	29	29.3	26	26.3	99
Hollingshead 4	13	11.7	43	38.7	34	30.6	21	18.9	111
Hollingshead 5, 6, 7	25	18.7	29	21.6	46	34.3	34	25.4	134
Housewives & Unemployed	50	22.8	46	21.0	70	32.0	53	24.2	219
TOTAL	105	18.7	145	25.8	179	31.8	134	23.8	563

(P < .05)

Income was significantly and inversely related to the amount of reported free time in winter, (see Table VI - 9). Of the respondents reporting an annual income of less than \$3,000, 28.0% reported having 40 hours of free time per week or more; of those making between \$3,000 and \$5,499, 24.9% reported 40 hours or more, as did 27.0% of those in the income range of \$5,500 to \$7,999 and 33.3% of those making \$8,000 or more. Those with lower incomes tended to report having more free time.

Table VI - 9

Leisure Time Per Week In Winter

Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Income

Hours Per Week Free

<u>Income</u>	<u>0 - 14</u>		<u>15 - 20</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 +</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	42	23.1	33	18.1	56	30.8	51	28.0	182
\$3,000 - \$5,499	35	19.3	54	29.8	47	26.0	45	24.9	181
\$5,500 - \$7,999	23	14.5	35	22.0	58	36.5	43	27.0	159
\$8,000 or more	17	20.2	9	10.7	30	35.7	28	33.3	84
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	117	19.3	131	21.6	191	31.5	167	27.6	606

(P < .02)

Education was significantly related to leisure time as is shown in Table VI - 10. There is a tendency for those respondents with some college experience to report more free time. For example 33.3% of the college respondents gave estimates of more than 40 hours per week while those with 0 to 9 years of education and those with 10 to 11 reported only 28.0% and 24.9% of free time per week.

Table VI - 10

Leisure Time Per Week In Summer

Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time By Education

	<u>Hours Per Week Free</u>								
<u>Education</u>	<u>0 - 14</u>		<u>15 - 20</u>		<u>21 - 39</u>		<u>40 +</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	42	23.1	33	18.1	56	30.8	51	28.0	182
Grades 10 - 11	35	19.3	54	29.8	47	26.0	45	24.9	181
Grade 12	23	14.5	35	22.0	58	36.5	43	27.0	159
Some College or Degree	17	20.2	9	10.7	30	35.7	28	33.3	84
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	117	19.3	131	21.6	191	31.5	167	27.6	606

(P < .02)

In summary, the amount of free time reported in winter was significantly related to sex, age, occupation and income. Males tended to report having more free time than females. Occupationally, the major difference was that housewives reported having less free time than those employed for pay. Older people, over 50 years of age, had the largest proportion with the least amount of free time and also the largest proportion with the most amount of free time. Income was inversely related to the amount of reported free time.

Only two independent variables were significantly related to the amount of free time reported in summer. Age showed the same pattern of relationship as in winter, whereas education showed a slight direct relationship.

Those with more education tended to have more free time than those with little. As noted, many of these findings differed from the total amount of leisure time computed by summing the amount of time per month spent in specific leisure activities. The total amount of time spent in specific activities was also much greater than the free time reported in answer to the direct question. There may be several reasons for this inconsistency. Housewives may combine working with watching television or visiting. People may watch television or visit when eating meals or in other ways engage in such leisure activities at times which could not really be considered "free time". Also the computation of total leisure time included church and organization activities, and respondents may have felt that "free time" was time left over after attending church and other formal organizations.

C. Reported Free Time By Housewives

Female respondents were asked, "About how many hours a day are there between the bedtime of children under 12 years of age and your bedtime during the school year?", and "How many hours during the school day are you completely free to do as you like?". Table VI - 11 gives the distribution of the responses obtained.

Table VI - 11

Free Time Reported By Housewives

<u>Hours Per Day</u>	<u>Hours During School Day Completely Free</u>		<u>Free Time When Children Under 12 Are In Bed</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1 hour or less	141	48.4	37	14.4
2 - 3	92	31.6	158	61.6
4 - 5	35	12.0	61	23.8
6 or more	23	8.0	1	.4
TOTAL	291 *	100.0	257	100.2

* There were 406 women in the sample, 289 of whom gave their occupation as "housewives"; 149 women either had no children under 12 years of age or failed to answer the question regarding free time when children were in bed.

It will be seen that about half (48.4%) had one hour or less free during the school day, while the other half of the housewives had two or more hours free.

The data show that about 85% of the housewives had two or more hours free per day when children under 12 were in bed. Almost one-quarter reported four or more hours free between the bedtime of their children and when they themselves retired.

In summary, about half the housewives had 2 or more hours free during the day, and over half had from 2 - 3 hours free in the evenings.

Age and education were found to be significantly related to the amount of free time reported by housewives in the evening. Marital status, ethnicity, generation, occupation and income showed no relationship.

Age, occupation and income were all significantly related to the amount of free time housewives had during the day. Marital status, ethnicity, generation and education showed no relationship.

Age was inversely related to the amount of free time in the evening, but directly related to the amount of free time in the day (in both cases $P < .001$). This would mean that younger mothers with younger children would have more free time in the evening but less free time during the day than would older mothers whose children were in school.

Sixty-three per cent (21) of the housewives aged 18 - 25 said they had no free time during the day, while only 15.4% (6) of the housewives over 50 years of age said the same. However, 18.2% (6) of the young housewives, aged 18 - 25 said they had four or more hours free each day, while over half (53.8% or 21) of the housewives over 50 years of age had four or more hours free each day.

Twenty per cent (7) of the young housewives, aged 18 - 25, had two or less hours free in the evening. Conversely, over half of the young housewives (51.4% - 18) had four or more hours free in the evening, while only 15% (3) of the housewives over 50 years of age had that much free time in the evenings.

Fifty-nine housewives gave other occupations as well. As would be expected, those giving their occupation as "housewife" tended to have more free time during the day ($P < .001$) than those employed for pay. Twenty-four per cent of the housewives had four or more hours free per day, while 5% (3) of those giving other occupations had that much free time during the day.

It was interesting that income was inversely related to the amount of free time during the day. The data are given in Table VI - 12. Whereas 44% of those with incomes \$8,000 and over had no free time during the day, only 17.6% of those earning under \$3,000 per year said the same.

Table VI - 12

Hours Free During The Day For Housewives

By Income

Hours Free During The Day

<u>Income</u>	<u>None</u>		<u>1 - 3</u>		<u>4 or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Under \$3,000	3	17.6	5	29.4	9	52.9	17
\$3,000-\$5,499	37	52.9	26	37.1	7	10.0	70
\$5,500-\$7,999	36	41.4	34	39.1	17	19.5	87
\$8,000 or more	33	44.0	29	38.7	13	17.3	75
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	109	43.8	94	37.8	46	18.5	249

(P < .006)

Table VI - 13 shows a strong direct relationship between education and the number of hours free in the evening for housewives. Almost half (45.3%) of those with Grade 9 or less reported having two hours or less free in the evenings, while only 31.2% of those with some university education had that little free time. Half of those with university education reported having four or more hours free in the evening, while only 14.7% of those in the lowest educational level had that much free time.

Table VI - 13

Hours Free During The Evening For Housewives

By Education

Hours Free - Evening

<u>Education</u>	<u>2 Or Less</u>		<u>Three</u>		<u>4 Or More</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	
Grades 0 - 9	34	45.3	30	40.0	11	14.7	75
Grades 10 - 11	29	30.2	44	45.8	23	24.0	96
Grade 12	18	26.1	31	44.9	20	29.0	69
Some College or Degree	5	31.2	3	18.8	8	50.0	16
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	86	33.6	108	42.2	62	24.2	256

(P < .02)

Housewives were also asked whether their children were all in school, since leisure time and activities would be affected by the presence of pre-school children in the home. Two hundred and eighty-one housewives replied, while 8 gave no answer or had no children. About 1/3 (98) reported that their children were all in school, while about 2/3 (183) reported having some children at home.

SUMMARY

VI. Leisure Time Usage And Availability

This chapter has been concerned with the amount of time that an individual has at his discretion to pursue non-work activities. Two different indices of available leisure time were considered: amount of time reportedly spent in specific leisure activities, and the respondent's estimate of the free time at his disposal. Housewives were also asked how much free time they had during the school day and the evening.

As pointed out, data on time spent pursuing various leisure activities are adequate only for the purpose of ranking the respondents in terms of the amount of discretionary time available to them. They cannot be viewed as valid indications of actual amount of discretionary time available.

A. Leisure Time Based Upon Reported Participation In Specific Activities

When time spent in specific activities was considered, most respondents (82%) reported spending from 51 - 275 hours per month in leisure activities with very little difference between winter and summer. Total leisure time was significantly related to sex, age and occupation in winter, and only to occupation in the summer. Females and the young tended to spend more time in leisure activities than did males and older people. Housewives reported more time in leisure activities in summer and in winter than did respondents who were gainfully employed. Surprisingly, 37% of the unemployed reported relatively little time in leisure activities.

B. Leisure Time Available Based Upon Estimate Of Free Time

When asked directly, most respondents reported having over fifteen hours per week free time, again with little difference between winter and summer.

Men tended to report more leisure time in winter than did women. Older respondents had the highest proportion with little leisure time and also the highest proportion with the most leisure time both in summer and in winter. Occupation was significantly related to the amount of free time reported in winter only, with housewives generally reporting less free time than those with remunerative employment. Income was found to be inversely related to the amount of reported free time in winter. It was interesting that education, however, showed a direct relationship with the reported amount of free time in summer only. This may reflect a general tendency for respondents of higher socio-economic status to work harder in the winter, thus having less free time than most people, but to be able to afford extensive holidays in the summer, thus having more free time in the summer than most people.

C. Reported Free Time By Housewives

Housewives were also asked how much free time they had during the day and in the evening. Half of the housewives had two or more hours free each school day, while 85% had two or more hours free each evening. Age was inversely related to having free time in the evening, but was directly related to having free time during the day. This would result from the fact that younger housewives would tend to have pre-school children at home who kept them busy during the day, while older housewives would have time during the day when the children were in school, but would be occupied with these children in the evening. Education was directly related to having free time in the evenings, while occupation was related to reported free time during the day only. Housewives tended to have the most free time, as would be expected. Income was inversely related to having free time during the day, suggesting that respondents reporting higher income might be

relying on the earnings of both husband and wife.

The first index of total leisure time obtained by summing the amount of time per month reportedly spent in the 20 listed activities resulted in much higher leisure time index scores than the more direct question asking how much free time respondents had in summer and in winter. This may have been because the summer activities included time spent in church services and in voluntary associations. Respondents may have considered "free time" to be that time left over after attending church and other formal organizations. Also, such activities as watching television or visiting might be carried on while babysitting, ironing, or eating meals, which would not be considered "free time".

Chapter III showed that most respondents work a 40 or 48 hour week. Chapter IV showed that about one-half of the respondents spent approximately one hour per week each in voluntary association activity and in church activities. The present chapter indicates that most respondents spend between 51 - 275 hours per month in a variety of leisure activities. The next chapter will discuss the relative frequency of participation in different kinds of leisure activities.

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